CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.



# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28485—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1891.



BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

| Qts. pts. | | | Qts. pts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15-0 8-8 | Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc | | 15-0 8-8 |
| 11-0 6-8 | | | 11-0 6-8 |
| 25-0 13-8 | Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien | | 25-0 13-8 |
| 22-0 12-0 | | | 22-0 12-0 |
| 37-8 19-12 | After Dinner—Chateau Lafite | | 37-8 19-12 |

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1891.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.I. ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 17th July |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheli | 24th „ |
| B.I. PESHAWUR | 3927 | 600 | W. A. Wheler | 31st „ |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 7th Aug. |
| B.I. PEKIN | 3926 | 600 | P. Harris | 14th „ |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheli | 21st „ |
| B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND | 4029 | 700 | G. W. Atkinson | 28th „ |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 4th Sept |
| B.I. CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 11th „ |
| † SIAM | 3011 | 500 | H. T. Weigheli | 18th „ |
| | | | | Saturday. |
| B.I. MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 26th Sept. |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 3rd Oct. |
| B.I. MALWA | 2970 | 500 | C. F. Preston | 10th „ |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheli | 17th „ |
| B.I. ROHILLA | 3287 | 700 | | 24th „ |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 31st „ |

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons | H.P. | Captains. | About |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1000 | A. C. Loggin | 16th July. |
| MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 30th „ |
| ROHILLA | 3287 | 700 | | 13th Aug. |
| SURAT | 3142 | 500 | R. J. Sleeman | 27th „ |
| BOKHARA | 3955 | 500 | W. J. Nantes | 10th Sept. |
| RAVENNA | 3257 | 700 | A. B. Daniell | 24th „ |

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1891.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 1st August 1891. |
| S. S. R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Aug., 1891. |
| S. S. Dco. BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Sept., 1891. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1891.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers | Captains | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Aug. '91. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Sept. '91. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | C. Bollen | 3,800 | 550 | 18th July '91. |

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PANDORA | G. Mettel | 3,800 | 500 | 24th July '91. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
July 13, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessels. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROUMANIA | W. Young | 3937 | 21st July. |
| ASIA | J. Laird | 3500 | 9th Aug. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 14th, 1891.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S.S. ALMORA are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th July, 1891. Agents.

THE CITY LINE S.S. "CITY OF AGRA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids, and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts, they will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th July, 1891.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. KAPURTHALA, 1,168 tons, on the 19th July, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on the 22nd July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th July, 1891. Agents.

### PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### CARRIAGE LAMPS

OF THE BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

| | | Cash. Rs. | Credit. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Japanned, Fluted Moonface Silver-Plated Reflector | Per Pair | 35 | 39 |
| Silver-Mounted do. do. | „ | 40 | 45 |
| Best Japanned, Squarefaced and Silver-Plated Reflector | „ | 16 | 18 |
| Silver-Mounted do. do. | „ | 25 | 28 |
| Best Japanned, with Side Light and Silver-Plated Moonface Reflector | „ | 25 | 28 |
| Silver-Mounted do. do. with improved Patent Candle Safety Tubes | „ | 25 | 28 |
| Stirrup Lamps | Each | 7 | 8 |

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING

FOR INDIAN WEAR.

TREACHER & Co., LD., GENT'S HOSIERS.

BANIANS.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indian Gauze, fine | 18 0 | 20 0 | Per Doz. |
| Indian Gauze, superfine | 28 0 | 31 0 | „ |
| Indian Gauze Merino | 39 0 | 44 0 | „ |
| Summer Merino | 30 0 | 33 0 | „ |
| Heavy Merino | 42 0 | 46 8 | „ |
| Natural Wool Merino | 32 0 | 35 8 | „ |
| Natural Shetland Lamb's Wool. | 70 0 | 77 0 | „ |

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indian Gauze, fine | 30 0 | 33 0 | Per Doz. |
| Indian Gauze, superfine | 38 0 | 41 8 | „ |
| Indian Gauze Merino | 50 0 | 55 0 | „ |
| Summer Merino | 42 0 | 46 8 | „ |
| Heavy Merino | 45 0 | 50 0 | „ |
| Natural Wool Merino | 30 0 | 33 0 | „ |
| Natural Shetland Lamb's Wool. | 78 0 | 86 0 | „ |

CHOLERA BELTS.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GENTLEMEN'S— | | | |
| White Lamb's Wool | 2 8 | 2 14 | Each. |
| Scarlet Lamb's Wool | 2 12 | 3 4 | „ |
| LADIES'— | | | |
| White Fine Lamb's Wool | 2 0 | 2 4 | „ |
| Scarlet Fine Lamb's Wool | 2 4 | 2 8 | „ |

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### CLAUDIUS ASH, & SONS, LD.,

MANUFACTURERS OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS,

LONDON.

NOTICE.—TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

WE HAVE the pleasure to inform the DENTAL PROFESSION in India that we have made arrangements with

KEMP & CO., LD.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

to represent us, and to hold a complete Stock of our Goods. They have now in Stock a CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF TEETH; DENTAL RUBBERS; INSTRUMENTS; STOPPINGS; and other Articles pertaining to the Dental Art. In making this arrangement to meet the daily increasing Requirements of our Customers in India, we rely upon their continued Support, and feel sure that KEMP & Co. will spare no effort to merit their Patronage.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CLAUDIUS ASH, AND SONS, LD.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

## ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.

12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with plain Ivory Handles and richly Engraved Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 110; Credit, Rs. 124.
6 Pairs do. do. complete in case. Cash, Rs. 57; Credit, Rs. 64.
12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with finest Pearl Handles and richly Engraved Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 138; Credit, Rs. 155.
6 Pairs of do. do. complete in case. Cash, Rs. 75; Credit Rs. 84.
12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks with fluted Electro-Plated Handles and fancy Engraved Blades, complete in case. Cash Rs. 100; Credit, Rs. 112.
6 Pairs of do. do. complete in case. Cash, Rs. 55; Credit, Rs. 62.
12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with plain Ivory Handles and plain Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 75. Credit, Rs. 84.
12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with plain Pearl Handles and plain Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 120; Credit, Rs. 135.
12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with shaped Pearl Handles and Engraved Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 180; Credit, Rs. 200.
12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with shaped Ivory Handles and Engraved Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 120; Credit, Rs. 135.

FISH KNIVES AND FORKS.

12 Pairs of Fish Knives and Forks, with Electro-Plated Handles and Blades of the best quality, Engraved and Chased, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 102; Credit, Rs. 114.
6 Pairs do. do. complete in case. Cash, Rs. 57; Credit, Rs. 64.
12 Pairs of Fish Knives and Forks, with Electro-Plated Blades, richly Engraved and Chased and Mounted in selected Ivory Handles, and complete in case. Cash Rs. 140; Credit, Rs. 168.
6 Pairs of do. do. complete in case. Cash, Rs. 75; Credit, Rs. 84.
12 Pairs of Fish Knives and Forks, with Pearl Handles and plain Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 200; Credit, Rs. 220.
12 Pairs of Fish Knives and Forks, with plain Ivory Handles and plain Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 142; Credit, Rs. 156.
12 Pairs of Fish Knives and Forks, with Electro-Plated Handles and Blades in one piece, very Strong and Serviceable, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 80; Credit, Rs. 90.

PRESENTATION FISH SERVICE.

Fish-Carving Knife and Fork, with 12 Pairs of Fish Knives and Forks, Handles and Blades, richly Chased and Engraved, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 115; Credit, Rs. 130.

### PRESENTATION COMBINED FISH AND DESSERT CABINETS.

Containing the following items:—12 Pairs Ivory-Handled Fish Knives and Forks, richly Engraved, 12 Pairs Ivory-Handled Dessert Knives and Forks, richly Engraved, Ivory-Handled. Fish Carver and Fork, 4 partial Gilt Fruit Spoons, 1 Pair partial Gilt Grape Scissors, 2 Pairs Nut-Crackers, 2 Ivory-Handled Nut-Picks, and 1 Pair Melon or Cake Carvers, complete in Velvet and Satin-lined case. Cash, Rs. 460; Credit, Rs. 515.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
## BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## COTTON PRESSES, OIL PRESSES.

### GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,

ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CUMMINS' PATENT COTTON BALING PRESSES.

500 lb. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lb. BALES 6·4 CUBIC FEET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HALF-PRESSES AND FINISHERS.

COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED or REVOLVING BOXES.

ANGLO AMERICAN OIL MILL MACHINERY.

With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, insuring HIGH YIELD of oil, and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.

SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.

70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

Our representative, Mr. A. E. Cummins, from Leeds, expert in cotton and oil pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give advice, quotations, and accept orders on behalf of the firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

## VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

## SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

| | Madras prices Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| "SALISBURYS." | |
| HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box ... ... ... | 2 8 |
| "IMPERIALS." | |
| HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...per box | 2 0 |
| "MAYOS." | |
| MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... ... ... ... per box of 100 | 3 8 |
| "BEACONSFIELDS" | |
| HAVANNAH-SHAPED, No. 1—4½ inches long... per box | 3 0 |
| manufactured in three sizes, „ 2—4 „ ... „ | 2 12 |
| in boxes of 100. „ 3—3½ „ (thin)... „ | 2 8 |
| "LITTLE RANDOLPHS." | |
| MANILLA-SHAPED, 3½ inches long... per box of 100 | 2 0 |

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.

OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

## CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

## MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

## ECONOMIC TOILET SOAPS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALMOND AND GLYCERINE | Per box of 3 large tablets, As. 12 only. | HONEY AND ALMOND | Per box of 3 large tablets, As. 12 only. |
| BROWN WINDSOR | | ELDER FLOWER | |
| HONEY | | CASTILE | |
| GLYCERINE | | OATMEAL | |
| ROSE | | &c., | |

We would also draw attention to our LARGE STOCK of TOILET REQUISITES, comprising Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Sponges, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Nursery and Face Powders, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Companions, &c., in great variety.

*POSTAL ADDRESS:—*

BOMBAY: Esplanade, Fort, and Cumballa Hill.
Head Office & Show Rooms, "VICTORIA HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
POONA: Temple House, Camp & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

## POPULAR REMEDIES!!

### WHY SUFFER WITH ASTHMA?

GO and buy a Bottle of MUNK'S Magnetic Asthma Balsam of your Chemists; use it when you are troubled with this distressing disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very seat of the disease, and brings relief for you in five minutes! Is the only Rational Remedy of the age. 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2 Per Bottle.

FOR THOSE IN SEARCH OF HEALTH!!

BRAIN PANACEA.—PETER'S POPULAR POTENT PILLS are established as a Reparative and Reconstructive. They have marked influence on the debilitated state of the nervous system, impaired Brain Power caused by overwork, worry, or dissipation. Regenerate the enfeebled Vigour and Vitality in both Sexes, without regard to age. Is a powerful Invigorant and Nervine Tonic of a fine Quality, endorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities, and echoed by the General Public. "In a short time I was a Happy and Healthy Man." "I found in your Panacea the very thing I wanted." "Saved me from an unspeakably Miserable Life," &c., &c. 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., or Rs. 3 and 7, carriage free. Of all Chemists and Druggists and at Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market.—POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

## ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, 1891,

HAS COMMENCED
JULY 1ST.

## WATSON AND Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

## THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

## THE MONSOON.

GENT'S {SUPERIOR SELECTED} UMBRELLAS.

CHERRY, HAZEL, EBONY, ORANGE, OAK, BAMBOO, PIMENTO, AND NATURAL STICKS.

PATENT STEEL AND AUTOMATIC FRAMES.

COVERED RICH GREEN, BLACK, or BROWN SILK, at Rs. 10-8, 12, 14-8.

BEST ALPACA BLACK, Rs. 6-8.

## BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SKATING RINK.

SATURDAY, 18TH JULY, 1891.

THE RINK will be OPEN from the above date under entirely EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE, WITH USE of SKATES.

Season Tickets available for one month, Ten Rupees, with use of Skates.

For the present the Sessions will be as follows :—

1st Session 7 to 9 a.m.; 2nd Session 11 to 2 p.m.; 3rd Session 4 to 7 p.m.; 4th Session 8·30 to 11 p.m.

SOLDIERS and SAILORS under the rank of Non-Commissioned and Warrant Officers only admitted on days specially reserved for them.

For further particulars apply at the Rink Office.

NUGENT & CO.

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IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of CHUNILAL LEKHRAJ and LUCHMONDAS, both of Bombay and Agra, who lately carried on business in Bombay under the name and style of CHUNILAL LEKHRAJ ; adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Petition of RAMDAS MURJI, a partner in the firm of KARA DAMJI, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents, verified by the declaration of the said RAMDAS MURJI, was filed in this Honourable Court on this day ; and whereas the said CHUNILAL LEKHRAJ has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-One. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent Chunilal Lekhraj be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent Chunilal Lekhraj do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schelule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this Fifteenth Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, This 15th Day of July 1891.

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NOTICE is hereby given that CUMRUDIN ABDOOL RAHIM, ABDOOL RAHIM ESMAILJEE ESSABHOY MULLA ABDEYALLI SULLEMANJEE MULLA ABDEYALLI AMIRUDIN IBRAHIM of Bombay Borah Inhabitants, have CONTRACTED TO SELL the land and premises particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said hereditaments and premises either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 89, Medow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such sale, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements and other hereditaments standing thereon, situate at Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, on the East side thereof, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 364, Collector New No. 7635, old Survey No. 1349, New Survey No. 4,669, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes, under Ward No. 7,057, street No. 62, 61, 60, 64, 70 and 19, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59 Guzar Street, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Mukoon Gugar Street, on or towards the South by a passage, on or towards the East by Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, and on or towards the West by Goolam Mohideen Subedar Street, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Abdool Rahim Amirudin and others.—Dated this 15th Day of July, 1891.

NANU AND HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

---

JUST PUBLISHED,

STARLING'S

INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1877.

Second Edition, corrected up to 15th June 1891.
Price Rs. 8.

PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA

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### DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
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CHAMPAGNE.

JULES MUMM & CO'S

"DRY"

WILL COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER FIRST CLASS WINE IN THE MARKET.

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE,
Rs. 56 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 61 Per Dozen Pints.

DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 39 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 43 Per 2 Dozen Pints.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & Co.,
SUB-AGENTS, HUMMUM STREET.

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### THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889 This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

---

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

## NOTICES.

### BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

DURING MR. CHARLES TAYLOR'S ABSENCE on LEAVE Mr. F. S. FAIRFIELD will act as SUPERINTENDENT, and is AUTHORIZED to receive all MONEYS DUE to the Press, and SIGN RECEIPTS for the same.

J. A. SELLAR,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Education Society.

---

### THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to transact the following business, viz. :—

To appoint new Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Company and to fix the terms of their appointment and remuneration.

And Notice is hereby also given that, in the event of the Shareholders deciding that the remuneration of the Agents should be based upon the principle of which, as you are aware, the Directors have already disapproved, the Directors will resign office, and another Meeting will be held at the same place and at 5 o'clock the same afternoon to transact the following further business, viz. :—

To elect Directors of the Company.

By order of the Board,
G. REIFFERSCHEID,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 27th June 1891.

---

### THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES FORTY per Share, free of Income-Tax, for the half year ending 30th June, 1891, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on production of Share Certificates, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 20th July, 1891, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 10th July, 1891.

---

### NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

---

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for half year ending 30th June, 1891, have THIS DAY BEEN POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th July, 1891.

---

### THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 12.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

---

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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ROSS AND CAMERON'S
NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES,
"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B." Rs. 33, and "C.E.B." Rs. 36.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Sole Agents,
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PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

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TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

A BRAND new English-made Cance LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

Apply to
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TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
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Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
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PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
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Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
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TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

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F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
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EWEN CAMERON, }

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| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SINGAPORE. |
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| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA. |
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

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THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP ..... £ 250,000
RESERVED FUND ..... £ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,
BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

---

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES :—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed theron when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—13, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

---

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

---

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP.....£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS :—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.

LONDON OFFICE,
14, Austin Friars, E.C.
CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

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|---|---|---|
| BAGDAD. | ISFAHAN. | RESHT. |
| BUSHIRE. | KIRMANSHAH. | SHIRAZ. |
| BUSREH. | MESHED. | TABRIZ. |

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

---

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum ; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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# MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

## MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

### PURE INDIAN GOLD GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,

Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings :—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

### PURE INDIAN GOLD SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx. Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes ; also in massive solid gold.

### PURE INDIAN GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

### READYMADE RINGS.

We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

### JEWELLED RINGS,

ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.

An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster' or in Combination

AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

# MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

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# "BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

# "BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

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| BAHADUR REGALIAS | 6 | inches long, in boxes of | 50 |
| BAHADUR PRINCESSAS | 5 | ,, ,, | 50 |
| BAHADUR No. 1 | 4½ | ,, ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR ,, 2 | 4 | ,, ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR ,, 3 | 3¾ | ,, ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR MANILLAS | 4 | ,, ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS | 3 | ,, ,, | 200 |

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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# NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

**PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.**

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says : "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says : "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

**For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM : NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from**

**PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,**
**194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.**
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

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## A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru ; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills ; I was disheartened of trying ; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world ; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,
I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
*Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.*

Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 117, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

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KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

---

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

---

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
293, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

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ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY
MANGALORE, S. C.
GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA
For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

GLOBULES 70 as 6 ; 1·0 as. 12 ; 350 Rs. 1-8-0 ; 700, Rs. 2-8-0.
ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8 ; 4 drams, Re. 1 ; 1 oz. Rs. 1-12-0.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.
FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS :—
AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

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## INSURANCES.

### THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies ; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fire Premium for 1892..... | £309,699 | 0 0 |
| " 1885..... | £988,156 | 0 0 |
| " 1886..... | £955,039 | 0 0 |
| " 1889..... | £1,104,173 | 15 10 |

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to..... | £3,473,114 | 5 | 9 |
| Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS.... | £6,161,508 | 13 | 11 |

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1874 | £2,957,174 12 4 | 1884 | £5,348,407 9 3 |
| 1879 | £4,260,585 15 11 | 1889 | £6,161,508 13 11 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

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UNIVERSAL
ESTABD. LIFE 1834.
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

Prospectus furnished on Application.

ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.

52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

---

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... | " 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL..... | M 6,000,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... | " 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... | " 7,500,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | £ 3,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL ..... | " 2,500,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | " 2,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL ..... | 1,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... | £ 3,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... | " 2,000,000 |
| The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | M 6,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO. | |

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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ENGLAND.

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HENRY S. KING & Co.,
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LONDON.

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## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 10,000 | 500 | 500 | 8 p.c.p.a. | 970 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 1 000 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 880 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 12½ |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £25 |
| Char. Mercantile | 80,000 | £25 | £25 | 5 pr. ct. | 330 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | 17½ pr.ct. | .. |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | £25 | £12½ | 5 pr. ct. | 180 |
| New Oriental Bank | 50,000 | £10 | all | 6 pr. ct. | 160 |
| Silver Share .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 101 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 7 | 1,000 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 60 | 450 |
| Apollo | 750 | 2,400 | 2,200 | Nil. | 200 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 350 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 20 | 117½ |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | 550 |
| Broach Cawnpore Press Co. Ld. | 500 | 200 | 200 | 16 | 90 |
| Colaba | 800 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 45 dvd | 330 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 130 | 1,325 |
| English Press and Manfg. | | | | | 181 |
| Fort | 180 | 250 | - | Rs. 20 | 900 |
| French | 515 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 50 | 545 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 300 | 500 | all | 20 | |
| Hemchl Press | 450 | 1,450 | 500 | 30 | 410xd |
| Hindoostan Co., Ld. | 750 | 100 | all | 33½ | 145 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | 54 | 141 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 600 | 600 | pr. ct. | 500 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 10 | 72½ |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 40 | 432½ |
| Munmar M | 1,000 | 250 | all | Rs. 15 | 200 |
| New Beraz | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | 45 | 672½ |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 106½ |
| Prince of Wales | 600 | 1,500 | 500 | 40 | 245 |
| Sahapathy (Belgaum) | 500 | 600 | 60 | 20 | 50 |
| Samachar | 300 | 500 | 500 | | 50 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,200 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 410 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | 75 | 240 |
| Volkart | - | 1,000 | | Rs 80 | 255 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Last half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,400 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | Rs.15 | 515 |
| Anglo-Indian | 9,315 | 100 | 100 | 4 | 94 |
| Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 500 | all | 2 pr. ct. | 50 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 750 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg Co | 600 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 435 |
| China Mills Co. Ld | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 610 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1020 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 25 | 10 pr. ct | 650 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 1,000 | 700 | 700 | 15 | 625 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 475 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | 495 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 850 |
| Empress | 1,100 | 500 | 25 | 10 pr. ct. | 635 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 575 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 115 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 805 |
| Hinguaghat Mill | 700 | 500 | 25 | 10 pr. ct. | 65 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 635 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 790 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | | 380 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 985 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 25 | 10 pr. ct. | 640 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 50 | Nil. | 345 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | 10 | 235 |
| Jowraz Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 830 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 2 | 555 |
| Khandelsh | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 640 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 25 | 25 | Nil. | 560 |
| Khatao Maekunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 680 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | 15 pr. ct | 205 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 1002½ |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 2000 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 440 |
| Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga) | 2,400 | 500 | 50 | pr. c | 500 no |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,00 | all | Rs. 60 | 1,305 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 25 | 5 | 130 |
| Morarji Gouddas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,00 | 7 | 1,080 |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co. | 4,500 | 100 | 10 | 7 pr. c | 105 |
| National | 500 | 1,00 | 1,00 | Nil. | 170 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 4 | 600 |
| Oriental | 5,729 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 15 | 407½ |
| Presidency Mills Co( Ld. | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,160 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,400 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,400 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 540 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 100 no |
| Southern Maharatta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12 | 280 |
| Sun Mills, Ld | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 245 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 545 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 480 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 24 | 390 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 770 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 810 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,085 |
| Lord Reay ,, | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 700 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 800 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 660 |
| Central India | 3,750 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 1,150 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | 525 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Last half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 13,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 | 280 |
| | 750 | 150 | 150 | 7½ | 182½x |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 51 |
| Badhan Pile | 15,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 | 103 |
| Bapty Bros | 16,625 | 200 | 185 | 13 | 42 |
| Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited | 1,250 | 100 | All. | Nil. | 100 no |
| Bombay Fire Insurance | 600 | 2,500 | 1,00 | 70 | 1,000 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,50 | 135 | 3,575 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 62 | 33½ | 900 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | 25 | 88 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 6 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 37½ | 937½ |
| Deccan Ice Co | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | 4 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 50 | Nil | 405 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 1 | 182½ |
| Geyer &Co., Ld | 500 | 100 | 70 | - | 70 nom |
| Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct | 13 |
| John Roberts & Co | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct | 90 |
| Kemp & Co | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 25½ | 328 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 30 | 30 | 100 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co. | 3,50 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 30 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 92½xd. |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 1 pr. ct | 51dx |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 300 | - | 99 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 5 | 12 pr. ct. | 170 |
| Oriental Loan | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 70 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 425 |
| Prince of Wales Theatre | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | N dvd | 2,350 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | - | 45 |
| Soundy & Co | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 84 |
| Southwell and Austin, Ld | Ord. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 pr. ct. | 59 |
| Do. | Prf. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 100 |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | all | 30 | 920 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 92 |
| Telephone Co | 9,200 | 25 | 25 | 5-8 | 17 |
| Western India Flour | - | - | - | - | 20 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | Last half-yearly guar. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | - | £100 | All | 5 p.c. | 2,41 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares | - | £18 | - | do. | 421 |

## PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | Rs. | 22-2 nom. |
| China Cast | " | 22-2 " |
| Bar Gold, New | " | 21-6 " |
| Do. Old | " | 21-8 " |
| Australian Bar Gold 100 touch | " | 22-2 |
| English Sovereigns | " | 13-14 |
| Do. Dragons | " | 13-13 |
| Bar Silver 17 Betterness | " | 107-6 |
| Bar Silver 17½ Do. | " | 107-6 |
| Spruce Silver | " | 106 |

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Grant Road, Lecture, 8 p.m.
Football—Colaba Gymkhana *vs.* Y. M. C. A. 5-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The King Arthur (s) arrived yesterday from Jedda, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Colaba (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Calder (s) and Assyria (s), Persian Gulf; and Imaum (s), Marseilles &c.

FAIR.—The annual fair at Narayan Ittoba's Temple will be held to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Guadur, Jask and Muscat, close at 10 a.m. to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. City of Agra, s.s. Surat, and s.s. King Arthur entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Kt. Companion and Latona entered and the s.s. Bisagno and Colaba left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the eleven days ending 11th July 1891 shows a decrease of Rs. 44,670 in total earnings.

"TYPES OF YOUNG MEN."—To-night (Thursday), at 8 o'clock, Mr. Williamson will read a paper on this subject in the Grant Road Branch, Y. M. C. A. Rooms.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a scratch match this (Thursday) evening on the Cooperage at 5-30 p.m. (sharp); teams to be chosen from the Colaba Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. Football Club.

A RASH ACT.—Charles Weston, Chief Officer of the s. s. Almora, who appeared on a summons to answer a charge of striking Salloo Minguel, a crane-man employed in the Victoria Dock, was convicted of the offence yesterday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Courts and fined Rs. 20, Rs. 10 of which were awarded as compensation to the complainant.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG MAN.—Jetha Ramjee, residing at Badichgady, reports to the police that his nephew, Dyall Bhimjee, aged 18 years, who came to Bombay from Panwell only a week ago, left his house at 7 o'clock on Monday evening, saying that he was going to Candy Wadi to purchase oil and would return in an hour, and he has since been missing. When he left home Dyall took with him Rs. 700 in cash in order to purchase oil. He was also wearing at the time gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 175.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 4, Church Lane, Mr. Theodore Kleinknecht presiding. It was unanimously resolved that Messrs. Volkart Brothers be appointed managers of the company from the 1st of July 1891, in the place of the present managers, Messrs. Booth and Co., who are about to retire. The meeting dispersed after the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

A TRAM CAR CONDUCTOR IN TROUBLE.—Abdool Rahman Jooma, described as a conductor in the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, was yesterday charged by Mr. Crisp, the Traffic Manager, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Courts with issuing a non-consecutive ticket to a passenger, which was in contravention of the Company's bye-laws. The prisoner, it would appear, was brought to book by an inspector for issuing a non-running ticket, the number of which was 127979 instead of 001707. The magistrate convicted the accused and imposed a fine of Rs. 15.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY-HOLE.—An inquiry was held yesterday by the coroner, Dr. Blaney, at Sewree, regarding the death of Purshotam Vithal, a Hindu lad aged 11 years, living with his father, Vithal, a carpenter at Parel. On Monday evening the deceased's mother sent Purshotam to work, but as he did not return a search was made by her, when the body of Purshotam was found floating in a quarry which is unprotected by a wall or fence. There was a depth of nine feet of water. All the ornaments which the deceased was wearing when he left home were found safe on his person. The jury returned an open verdict.

THE GOUD BRAHMINS IN GOA.—A correspondent informs us that the Goud Brahmins of Goa have issued a printed circular to the effect that a general meeting of their caste will be held on Tuesday, the 21st inst., in Goa, to consider the subject of Mr. Bhundarker's widowed daughter's re-marriage with Mr. Palundeker. Until then, our correspondent tells us, no Goud Brahmin from Bombay will be admitted in any of the Hindu temples of Goa, and any Goud Brahmin who persists in entering the temple will be prosecuted and given in charge of the Goa police. To do this the leaders of the caste, Messrs. Kekroy, Sir Dasai, Mammaijee and others, have obtained the permission of the Governor-General of Goa.

DEATH OF A PARSEE HIGH PRIEST.—It is with great regret that we have to announce the death on Tuesday morning of Dustoor Temooljee Muncherjee Hozdar, the high priest of the Parsees, who was, up to the time of his death, for 47 years, at the head of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Fire Temple in Poona. Although in failing health for several months past, the reverend gentleman, who in his lifetime enjoyed robust health, the result of a virtuous and regular life, was up to a very recent date quite able to conduct the ceremonies and functions pertaining to his religious calling. He died at the ripe old age of 90 years, highly esteemed and loved by his friends and his congregation.—*Deccan Herald.*

SHOCKING CASE OF SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday morning by Dr. Blaney, the coroner, at Chinchpoogly, touch ing the death of a Hindu girl named Luxmee, aged 15 years. It appeared that the deceased was married to one Vithia three years ago, and since then they lived together. For a time the couple, it would appear, lived on amicable terms, but afterwards the husband grew suspicious of his wife's fidelity and began to ill-treat and assault her frequently. Owing to this Luxmee went to live with her mother a few months ago, but subsequently, on the intervention of some of her relatives, returned to her husband, who promised not to ill-treat her in future. On Monday morning the deceased went as usual to her work at Sassoon Mill, but as she did not return home in the evening, Luxmee's husband went in search of her and recovered her dead body from the hot-water tank of the Great Western Mill. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.—On Saturday next, the 18th inst., the ceremony of gold doming of the front monuments of the mausoleum of the late H. H. Aga Khan, situate in Mount Road, Mazagon, is to be performed by the present Aga Khan, H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, in fulfilment of a vow made by a rich Zanzibar Khoja merchant, which will cost him about Rs. 40,000. His Highness Aga Khan has been specially invited from Poona for the occasion, and gold domes are to be taken by Khojas in procession from their Jamatkhana, near Chinch Bunder, to Mount Road at 9 a.m. on the 18th inst., which day is to be observed as a holiday by Khojas and all their shops are to be closed. In the afternoon a dinner is to be given to the whole of the Khoja community and the premises of the mausoleum will be illuminated. There will also be a display of fireworks. The present heirs of the famous Alloo Paroo have also given away about Rs. 25,000 for gold-doming the rear monuments of the mausoleum.

SQUANDERING HIS EMPLOYER'S MONEY.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Briscoe charged Sayyid Abbas Sayyid Ally, a bill-collector in the firm of Messrs. Tyebjee and Company, General Merchants, 4, Hummum Street, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a bill for Rs. 50. Jamsetjee Hormusjee, a clerk in the firm, deposed that the prisoner did not account for the money that was paid to him by one of their creditors. The accused pleaded guilty and informed the court that he had staked the money the morning after he collected the sum in speculation in the rise and fall of the price of cotton in the home market. The magistrate convicted him on his own admission and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year. The prosecuting officer obtained subpœnas towards establishing a further charge against the prisoner in respect of collections, amounting in the aggregate to five or six hundred rupees, which he had squandered in a similar manner.

THE LATE MR. MAHIPUTRAM RUPRAM.—The *Bombay Educational Record* says:—"The sudden death of Rao Saheb Mahiputram Rupram Nilkant, C.I.E., the Principal of the Ahmedabad Training College, when on the point of retiring after a service of thirty-six years, is very sad, and his loss will be felt in the Department and in many directions for a long time to come. Mr. Mahiputram visited England a quarter of a century ago and resided, we believe, in an English Training College in order to acquire a real and familiar acquaintance with the best methods of school management. On his return to India, he threw himself energetically into the task of applying his English experience to the circumstances of his native Gujarat, and since that date he has been intimately associated with every phase of the development of primary education in his province; and, we believe, no one doubts that the excellence of the schools of Gujarat is largely owing to the influences which radiated in great force from Mr. Mahiputram in his college in Ahmedabad. It was generally anticipated that his retirement from office would set him free to still more enthusiastically promote the various objects in connection with education, local self-government and social reform, on which he had set his heart and to which he consecrated his life. This was not to be; but Mr. Mahiputram had already done enough to secure that his name will always be honourably associated with the beginnings of these movements in Gujarat. A Government resolution has well expressed the general regret felt at Mr. Mahiputram's death and states that the Governor in Council "desires to place on record his high sense of the valuable services rendered to education by the deceased officer during a faithful service of more than thirty-five years."

## BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE eighth annual general meeting of the shareholders of Badham, Pile and Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Rampart Row, Mr. Alexander McKenzie presiding. The following was the report of the directors of the company:—

In presenting the shareholders with the eighth annual report, being for the year ending March 31st 1891, the directors have pleasure in stating that the business, notwithstanding the increase of competition, has maintained its ground and continues in a satisfactory condition. The stock has been carefully taken under the supervision of the managing director, and, where necessary, duly depreciated. The furniture and fixtures are still in first-rate condition, and the sum of Rs. 14,500 has been written off in previous years. The gross profit for the year amounts to Rs. 2,48,853-8, and from the statement of profit and loss herewith submitted it will be seen that a net profit of Rs. 60,840-10-5 has resulted after allowing Rs. 7,881-0-9 for bad and doubtful debts. From this sum the directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 12 per share, free of income-tax, absorbing Rs. 60,000, which is the same as last year, leaving the balance, Rs. 840-10-5 to be carried forward to next year's account. The directors have pleasure in stating that the returns for the months of the current year under review show a large and satisfactory increase; also that Rs. 1,50,000 have been collected from the outstanding accounts. Mr. R. Pile has again resumed his post as managing director of the company, and Mr. J. Pile, who, on account of ill health, was absent during part of the year, has now returned and has been re-appointed manager at Secunderabad. Under section 80 of the articles of association of the company, Mr. Alexander McKenzie retires from office, but is eligible for re-election. The auditor, Mr. N. S. Symons, retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and the audited balance-sheet for the year ending 31st March 1891 were approved, adopted and confirmed. On the motion of Mr. Burder, seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Shroff, it was unanimously resolved that out of the amount of net profit, namely, Rs. 60,840-10-5, the payment of a dividend for the year ending 31st March 1891 at the rate of Rs. 12 per share, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, on 5,000 shares, was sanctioned and made payable on and after Monday, the 20th July 1891, to those shareholders in whose names the shares now stand, absorbing Rs. 60,000, leaving the balance of Rs. 840-10-5 credited to the next year's account. On the motion of Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. Jamashedjee Polishwala, Mr. Alexander Menzie, who retired by rotation, was re-elected director of the company. M. N. S. Symons was appointed auditor of the company on a remuneration of Rs. 300.

Mr. Damodhar Bhat complained that the salary and establishment expenditure had been increasing, instead of which the wages and salary expenditure should decrease and the shareholders should get more than they got at present.

The chairman, after comparing the figures of the expenditure during the last year and the year previous, pointed out that last year they had spent after expenditure Rs. 13,000 less than the year previous to it.

Mr. Bhat, having accepted the explanation, said that as now Mr. R. Pile had returned from England, the shareholders had every confidence that that gentleman would manage the business of the company in a highly satisfactory manner.

The chairman said that he was glad to state that the business of the company during the last few months had increased by 30 per cent. as compared with the same period for the past year, and, therefore, they hoped to present a better report next year. In the absence of both Mr. R. Pile and Mr. J. Pile, the other assistants in the several branches of the establishment had worked exceedingly well for the company, and he therefore proposed that a vote of thanks should be accorded them. The proposition was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was also accorded to the directors of the company for satisfactorily discharging their duties. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE JAIRAM DYAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a postponement of the matter on the ground that two of the creditors, who were in England, had not been served with the usual notices. Leave to amend the schedule was also applied for. The application was granted, the matter being postponed for two months.

RE VEERJEE HUNSRAJ.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE HAJEE ABDOOL ISMAIL KHARTE.

Mr. Macleod, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Ardasir, on behalf of the Official Assignee, moved for the examination of the insolvent, who had suppressed his books of account, and whom it was found necessary to examine in respect of certain items in his general balance sheet. His lordship granted the application, fixing the examination for this day fortnight.

RE HAJEE SEEDIK HUBIB.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order on the ground that the Official Assignee had filed certain suits in the Small Causes Court, the disposal of which would necessarily take some time. The Official Assignee informed the court that he had filed six suits in all. His lordship granted three months' extension of the interim order.

RE HAJEE JOOSUB PEERBHOY.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of the Bank of Bengal, appeared to argue against a rule *nisi* requiring the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication in insolvency should not be revoked. The learned counsel contended that the insolvent's son had no right to apply for the revocation of the order, and cited several authorities in support of his argument. The insolvent had purposely left the jurisdiction of the court with a view to defeat and delay his creditors.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared to support the rule, remarking that the insolvent had not left the jurisdiction of the court with a view to delay and defeat his creditors, but had granted a power of attorney to his son before his departure for Mecca on a pilgrimage, whence he was expected to return in a short time.

His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, discharged the rule, remarking that the insolvent had left the jurisdiction without making any provision for the payment of his debts.

RE DHUNJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE KHAN.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, the insolvent was granted leave to amend his schedule.

RE TEJPAL KHETSEY.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Kaikhosroo Ghamat, for two of the creditors, opposed the application. His lordship saw no valid ground for the opposition and therefore granted the application.

RE GOOLAM HOOSEIN MEE JAN.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for a postponement, producing a medical certificate which stated that the insolvent had been operated upon and was confined to his bed. The other side consenting to a short postponement, the hearing of the matter was adjourned for four weeks.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Dadabhoy Framjee and others; Aboo Hoosein Kutar and another; Hariohand Janardhun and another; Purshotam Succaram; Khemsing Rampersad; Coovorjee Cowasjee Mistree; Khetsey Dowraj; Matadeen Rampersad and another; Narayen Fakira; George Charles Gelder, and Keroba Chintaman Joshi.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain R Poland, cleared yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 916 tons, Captain J T Cronin, will sail to-day for Aden, Massowa, Suakin and Jedda, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE City Line s s City of Agra, 2,133 tons, Captain W M Griever, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain S P Nailer, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Sequah, Mr Bridle, Hospital assistt Shaik Mahomed Azies, and 65 deck.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Mobile | 916 | Cronin | C | B & P S N Co |
| ,, Hoosaince | 993 | Raffin | D | B & P S N Co |
| ,, Almora | 1718 | Ingram | F | M Mackenzie & Co |
| I G S Magdala | | | G | Indian Marine |
| S.S. Cyrene | 1634 | Hedley | N | K. Nixon & Co |
| ,, City of Agra | 2133 | Greve | Q | Sir C Forbes & Co |

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8h 8m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Oriental | 2711 | Stuart | 1 P & O S N Co |
| ,, Roumania | 2207 | Young | 2 W & A Graham & Co |
| ,, Inchlonga | 1944 | Hanbury | 3 K Nixon & Co |
| ,, Peninsular | 2711 | Loggin | 5 P & O Co |
| ,, Elektra | 2095 | Bellen | 7 A H Lloyd's S N Co |
| ,, Europa | 1433 | Agnew | 10 K Nixon & Co |
| ,, Lindula | 2193 | Allen | 12 M Mackenzie & Co |
| ,, Imaum | 270 | Poland | 13 E B Ives & Co |
| ,, A. Barrow | 2005 | Benden | 16 Beyts Craig & Co |

ARRIVAL.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | King Arthur (s) | Fairweather. | Jedda, &c. |

DEPARTURES.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Colaba (s) | Brown | Calcutta, &c. |
| | Calder (s) | Lowell | Persian Gulf. |
| | Assyria (s) | Nailer | Persian Gulf. |
| | Imaum (s) | Poland | Marseilles, &c. |

The steamer Mobile, Captain Cronin, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Jeddah, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Kapurthala, for Karachi.
,, Purulia, for Persian Gulf.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| July. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Cy. of Canterbury s. | Whish ..... Liverpool, June 11. |
| | Lalpoora s | Stone ..... Negapatam, July 2. |
| | Hawkhurst s | Widgery ..... Colombo, July 3. |
| | Wing Sang s | Croix ..... Hongkong, June 23. |
| 11 | Chanda s | Coope ..... Moulmein, July 5. |

DEPARTURES.

July 10.—Steamer Comilla and ship Rhone.
July 11.—Steamers Shahzada and Nawab, and ship Allanshaw,

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| July. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Clan Grant s | ..... | Liverpool. |
| | Selene s | ..... | Bombay. |
| | Kola s | ..... | Negapatam. |
| | Tanmadice s | ..... | Singapore. |
| 13 | Khandalla s | ..... | Bombay. |

DEPARTURES.

| July. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Waverly s | ..... | Calcutta. |
| 12 | Selene s | ..... | Calcutta. |
| | Kola s | ..... | Rangoon. |
| | Mombassa s | ..... | London. |

### DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 15.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—12 cases books, &c, Thacker and Co; 129 packages provisions, &c, Treacher and Co; 1 case boots, and shoes, H M Hakimjee; 5 bales printing paper, B Furdonjee and Co; 1 case books, S L Norman and Co; 169 cases brandy, Mulla croze Jamshed.
Almora s—99 cases oilmenstores, &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasji.
Pekin s—2 cases soap, Jaffer Adarakhia.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—1 hogshead whisky, Phipson and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trifels s—23 cases China marbles, A Essofally; 2 cases toys, E Abdoolrehman.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—3 packages medicine, Cowasjee Sorabjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poscidon s—8 cases feeding bottles and 2 cases lead pencils, A Tyebally.

FROM GENOA.

Po s—84 pieces marbles, Sorabshah and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Adowa s—10 cases almond oil, E M Abdoolly.
Trifels s—35 cases window glass, T Ebramjee.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumania s—52 bales wool, M Shapoorjee and Co.; 24 bales wool, G Keswjee; 14 bales woollen carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—7 bales skins, Cangoo Alloo; 51 bales skins, Esmailbhoy Gangjee and Co; 3 bales hides, R Danjee; 19 bales skins, S A L N M Foragan.

FOR ANTWERP.

Europa s—3,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.
Kt Companion s—13,000 cwts wheat, 4,459 cwts rapeseed, and 701 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 150 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 240 bales hemp, Icharam Harjiwandas.

FOR HAVRE.

Cyrene s—9,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 4,002 cwts rapeseed and 2,001 cwts linseed, F L Batliboi and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Roumania s—4,000 cwts groundnuts, the Bombay Co; 900 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 991 cwts mowra flower, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Elektra s—420 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peninsular s—7½ cwts ivory, Curmally Vursee; 150 bales cotton, Silas E Sassoon; 89 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 62 chests opium, H Adu Esmail and Co; 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 35 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co; 9 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 9 chests opium, Jeewanjee Nawrojee; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 38 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co; 6 chests opium, M H Esac Ellias; 35 chests opium, N J Abraham.
Gwalior s—50 bales cotton, B Hunsraj; 53 bales cotton, M Suntockchand; 500 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai, 515 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist; The Bombay National M Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 476 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 149 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 25 bales twist, The Bombay United S & W Co; 55 bales cotton, Buldasing Hunsraj; 248 bales twist, New Great Eastern S & W Co; 100 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 25 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peninsular s—57 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 52 chests opium, E J Abraham; 96 chests opium, M J Abraham; 35 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 80 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 80 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 43 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.
Gwalior s—125 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co,

FOR KOBE.

Gwalior s—480 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currance and Co.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 12th July in the Veh

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES ! ! !—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality. Crystal Face Keyless from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50 respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld.—NEW HOSIERY for Ladies and Children. Ladies' Black Lisle Hose Soilless dye, from Rs. 1-12. Children's Hose, from Re. 1-0 per pair.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS, Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

BAY WALER FOR SALE. Goes in Saddle or Harness, Rs. 350. "G. H.," care of this Office.

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, Organ toned, with 20 Keys, in Mahogany Box, Rs. 20, Rs. 24, Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, Per s. s. "Peninsular," a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Monsoon wear, legging, goloches, thigh legging, long Boots, Water-Proof Coats, &c., at moderate rates. Up-Country orders promptly attended to by V. P. P.—HUSSANALLY MOOLLA HUKIMJEE & BROTHERS, No. 1, New Arcade Foot-path, Crawford Market.

WANTED a CHEMIST to Manage a Dispensing and General business in the Hills in Summer and Plains in Winter. Terms Rs. 250 per month and free quarters. Only thoroughly capable and steady men need apply to Messrs. Fitze & Co., Calcutta.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —An ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m.

PEARSE and Co's INVALID PORT and BEST DRY SHERRY. Sound and Wholesome. Unsurpassed in any Market. Per bot. Re. 1-12. Per doz. Rs. 18.—Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

MRS. M. CREAGH, Diplomaed Mid-wife and Ladies' Monthly Nurse, having returned from England, is OPEN to ENGAGEMENTS.—No. 1, Foras Road, near Grant Road Station.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, and Consulting Physicians, Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London. Economical arrangement ; attendance from 11 a. m. to 6 p.m. Consultation free. Medicine charges very moderate. 25 years established.—30, Meadow Street, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN are especially requested to inspect our new stock of TOILET REQUISITES, Wigs, and high class Perfumery. Moderate Prices.—V. FUCILE & Co.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4 ; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8 ; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.—Send your orders to S. L. NORMAN & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay. Lists on application.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 8 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renovated and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co, Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 ; postage, Anna 1.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891. —Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 3. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commission towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses register d free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HAVING an experienced London IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor BILLIARD BALLS and to undertake other Ivory turning work.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD., 18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON. 18 YEARS IN PRACTICE. No 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

"NEOSOTE." "DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS :— ROGERS & Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET." A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE." RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Including Postage.

Twelve Months ..... Rs. 26
Six Months ..... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta ; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 22, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

13 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ grey T. cloth.
3 cases white shirtings.
9 „ „ jaconets.
4 „ coloured lady's cloth.
2 „ „ handkerchiefs.
50 casks stout in pints.
30 cases Pilsener Beer, in pints and quarts.
On account of the underwriters—
1 case damaged boots and shoes.
On account and at the risk of Bhanjee Cursondass—
B B S D.—16 cases white shirtings, Beehmann's 1500.
Do. 5 „ white striped dorias.
On account of the concerned—
2 bales local mills' piece-goods, damaged.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD COPPER, BRASS IRON-CHAIN, ROPES, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Godowns, on account of whom it may concern.

A quantity of old copper brass, zinc, iron-chains, iron-bars, coir and wire rigging, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, July 16, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

NOTICE.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Under instructions from Bai Javerbai, widow and administratrix of the estate and effects of Muncharam Pithamberdass, advertised to be sold on Thursday, 16th instant, has been POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 20th July, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, July 16, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BARBHAYA MOHOLA OF NAGDEVIE STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

In pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 11th day of May, 1875, and made between Runchordas Bapoobhai, of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, of the one part, and Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., deceased, of the other part, and with the consent of the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., of Bombay, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, hereinafter mentioned, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of August 1891, at 4 p.m., under the direction of Mr. Frederick Yorke Smith, Rao Bahadur Nana Morojee, and Mr. Narrotumdas Vonarsey, the executors of the said deceased :—

All the estate and interest of the testator Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, deceased, and of his above named executors, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and premises situate at Bombay, in Barbhaya Mohola or Nagdevie Street, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement about 266 2-3 square yards and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by property belonging to the estate of Dhobi Morar Gordhun, deceased, on or towards the south by the property of Khimjee Odhowji, on or towards the east by public road called Barbhaya Mohola or Nagdevie Street, and on or towards the west partly by the house of Purmanand Bhugwan and partly by the house of Khimji Odhowji, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and which said piece of ground, messuage, or tenement, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Bapoobhai Visram and others.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 16th, 1891.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 15.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. lower in London yesterday at 95⅞ ; and the market rates of discount were put up ¼ per cent. on short London Bills, and ½ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1½ and 2¼ per cent. respectively. Indian Sterling Loan, also, was ¼ per cent. down, at 106⅛ ; and about a quarter of a million in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. Bar Silver was ⅛d. per oz. dearer, at 46d. ; and Rupee Securities advanced ¼ per cent. in Fours, and 7-16 in 4½ per cents., at £78⅜ for both. In New York, Silver was ½ a cent higher, at 101¼ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87 dollars. Paris quotations are missing.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull last evening, and Surats and Arrivals quiet. The price of Spot Americans remained at 4 9-16d. and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value ; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, just losing the advance obtained on Monday. The total Sales reached only 6,000 bales, including 400 Surats. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York there was no change whatever in the prices of Cotton, Mid-Uplands being still quoted at 8¾ cents, and September Futures at 8·9 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales, making 9,000 bales for the first three days of the present week.

In our local market for the staple there has been a good enquiry both from exporters and consumers, but more particularly the latter, due doubtless to local causes in the present unfavourable crop prospects, induced by the continued absence of rain in many districts (there being nothing in the advices from Liverpool or America to stimulate demand), and about 7,500 bales have changed heads, while prices have moved up Re.1 to Rs. 2 per candy, the market being steady at the advance. Purchases by the Mills have aggregated 5,250 bales, consisting of 1,500 Dharwar, at Rs. 158-9 ; 1,400 Barsee at Rs. 177-7½ ; 1,300 Julgaum, at Rs. 151½-5 ; 400 Akola Ginned, at Rs. 148-60½ ; 300 Naggur, at Rs. 156½-62 ; 150 Bengals, at Rs. 155 ; and 100 bales each of Mowa at Rs. 174½ ; and Cutchgaum, at Rs. 138 ; while exporters have taken 2,250 bales, made up of 700 bales of Barsee, at Rs. 177 ; 500 Julgaum, at Rs. 152 ; 300 bales each of Mowa, at Rs. 173 ; Virumgaum Ginned, at Rs. 162 ; and Curelia, at Rs. 168 ; and 150 Dharwar, at Rs. 160 per candy.

WHEAT.—Business in this market has been upon about the same moderate scale as yesterday, with a steady feeling prevailing ; but prices quite unchanged.

SEEDS have been quiet in tone, with a moderate business passing on the basis of last rates, with the exception of Linseed, which is again half an anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 6-11-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 1,032 | bales. |
| Wheat | 6,625 | cwt. |
| Linseed | 1,573 | „ |
| Rapeseed | 784 | „ |
| Castor seed | 2,351 | „ |

FREIGHTS are dull. Re-lets are still pressingly offered for Continental ports, and are probably obtainable at 6d. per ton less than the rates quoted.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling this morning, and has hardened during the day, 1s. 5 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits for the mail having been available at the close only in one direction. Bank Telegraphic, for near transfer, has been done at 1s. 6½d. ; and, for the end of the year, 1s. 5 11-16d. has been quoted. A few ready Credits have been placed at 1s. 5 11-16d. ; but business has again been dull, there being little demand for remittance, and few Merchants' Bills offering. Telegraphic in Calcutta is reported to be 1s. 5 9-16d. We quote ready rates at closing :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 5½d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 5 15-32d. | „ |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 5 19-32d. | „ |
| Credits do. | 1s. 5 11-16 to 23-32d. | „ |
| Francs do. | 1·86¼ to ¾ | „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER, following the improvement in Silver and Rupee Securities advised by wire, has been steady here to-day at an advance of ⅛ per cent. in Fours for money and 3-16 for account ; closing quotations having been 107⅜, 107¼ and 107 5-16 in the three positions respectively. 103 is still the nominal rate for the other denomination.

SHARES.—There has been more enquiry for Cotton Mill and Press scrip to-day and rates have advanced in a number of cases Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share at our quotations. Otherwise the market quiet at previous rates.

### COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3⅛ |

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, | 1s. 5½d. |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols for account | 95⅞ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes | |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 78⅜ |
| 4½ per cent. „ | 78⅜ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 106¼ |
| Bar Silver | 46 |

The sum of about £250,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

### TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can be accepted only via Galveston.
Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at sender's risk.
Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.
Telegrams can be sent to Arica Tacua and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.
Telegrams for Caledra and Copiapo can be accepted at sender's risk.
Telegrams for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat, close 10 a.m. on Thursday, 16th instant.

### FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th July, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for).

| Via. | Latest Date. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 15 | 11 | 20 a.m. | 2 | 46 |
| Teheran | 15 | 1 | 35 p.m. | 0 | 36 |
| Suez | 15 | 2 | 20 p.m. | 0 | 28 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 15th July, 1891.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | .. | 22 | .. | 1 |
| „ Kurrachee | .. | 15 | .. | 1 |
| „ Madras | .. | 18 | .. | 1 |

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY. Bombay, 14th July, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·644 |
| Temperature of the Air | 83·9 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 78·9 |
| Dew Point | 77·2 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·803 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 9·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | 87·7 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 80·0 |
| General Directions of Wind* | WSW, SW, WSW, W. |
| Movements of Wind in 24 hours * | 226 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·01 |
| Total fall during month | 9·39 |
| „ „ year | 23·58 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th July | 0·00 |

* From midnight to midnight.

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 83·0 |

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 82·3 |
| 10 a.m. | 84·2 |
| 2 p.m. | 86·5 |
| 4 p.m. | 86·0 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

EULER—July 11, at 1, Outram Street, Calcutta, the wife of Kil. Euler, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HARRIOTT—MACDOUGALL—July 9, at Khandwa, C P, George Moss Harriott, Executive Engineer, D P W, to Charlotte Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel J W Macdougall, Deputy Commissioner, C P.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1891.


WE reprinted from the *Times* yesterday the second part of an important review of the military policy of the Government of India during the administration of Sir Frederick Roberts as Commander-in-Chief and of Sir George Chesney as Military Member of Council. It relates to a subject that has been discussed in our columns frequently and from many points of view, and its object appears to be to show that while Government have had it brought before them by many persons of high authority, and have considered it carefully and in all its bearings, they have not found it possible to consent to any scheme by which a military career can be found in the British service for the cadets of princely houses and for native gentleman of the old fighting races. Not the least interesting fact in the review—though it is not new to our readers—is that upon this subject Sir Frederick Roberts and Sir George Chesney have throughout the discussion taken opposite sides. The Commander-in-Chief has from the first raised objections to the idea, for example, of an Indian Sandhurst, which he succeeded in persuading Government were insuperable. Sir George Chesney—though we are not aware what his views are on that particular proposal—has held strongly to the general principle that the avenue to military service for natives of rank should be greatly widened. In his "Indian Polity," which Sir William Hunter rightly pronounces to have earned for him a high rank amongst political thinkers, General Chesney more than twenty years ago gave expression to very definite views in that direction. The purport of his argument may be easily summarized. The rank of a native officer, he showed, had become merely nominal ; it offered no career to an ambitious man or to a man of rank. "It offered not even a position of respectability." No social advancements, no change in the soldier's way of life, followed his promotion from non-commissioned to commissioned officer, for a commission could be got only by entering the ranks. "The native officer lives in the lines among the men, associating with them practically on terms of familiar equality, and in all essential respects they are less a distinct class than the non-commissioned officers of European troops are from the private soldiers." He therefore urged that natives of good family, who were otherwise qualified, should be made eligible for admission at once to the commissioned ranks. It is almost superfluous to say that Sir George Chesney had in view no sudden or radical change. He contemplated, in the beginning, nothing more than the appointment, here and there, of a native gentleman to the effective establishment of the officers of a regiment ; and he expressly guarded himself against any suggestion that Europeans should be called on to serve under natives. To do so, he pointed out, would be to create a needless difficulty. This reservation is important, because the *Times'* writer—quite needlessly, we think—points out that in the present state of feeling of the British private to the natives of India, native officers, however brave individually, would be a distinct source of weakness to British regiments during a campaign. This, if we mistake not, is the first time that it has been suggested, even by way of objection, that commissions in British regiments should be given to native officers. Sir George Chesney's disclaimer of any such idea, even though it was offered twenty-three years ago, removes it from any scheme which is ever likely to be brought within range of debatable military policy in India.

This summary of Sir George Chesney's view of the case—though, perhaps, it does not represent fully and exactly his final ideas on the subject—will serve to show the nature of the project which Sir Frederick Roberts has successfully combatted in Council. Many of us would be glad to have an equally explicit statement of the objections which the Commander-in-Chief is understood more than once to have minuted against the principle. No one believes that Sir Frederick Roberts starts with any presumption against the native officer as such. Nothing could be more trustful than the spirit with which he has dealt with the problem of the utilization of the armies of the native states for imperial service. It is a distinguishing feature of the scheme under which seventeen thousand of the picked troops of these states have been added to the force of the Empire that they retain their own officers, even in the highest commands, and that the functions of the British officers associated with the enterprise are expressly limited to consultation and inspection. We may take it for granted that an officer who has been as closely connected with this great enterprise as Sir Frederick Roberts has been is not prevented by want of trust in the native officer from improving his status and adding to his opportunities. We know that in at least one of its forms the idea has been very authoritatively recommended. Sir James Lyall, Sir Charles Aitcheson, and Lord Reay are named amongst those who have been its sponsors ; and on the day before he left India the Duke of Connaught expressed, in reply to a deputation from Poona, a very definite opinion in approval of the plan of establishing a Military College in this Presidency in commemoration of his singularly successful administration of the Bombay Army. But the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst, or of an Indian Staff College, is only one of several means which have been suggested for the attainment of the purpose in view. Last cold weather a scheme was sketched in these columns for giving to students in the Rajkumar Colleges an entrance on special conditions into such corps as the Central India Horse. A correspondent, peculiarly fitted by position and experience for pronouncing upon the scheme, wrote to us warmly approving of the suggestion, but giving to it a new and improved form. His scheme was for the formation of a select troop, attached, if possible, to the Central India Horse, and composed exclusively of the sons of Chiefs and Nobles. A certain number of commissions might be assigned every year to such a troop, which would in time come to be regarded as a training school for the commissioned ranks of the native army. There are essential points of distinction between such an institution and a Military College. The Duke of Cambridge, who recently gave expression to a preference for a Cavalry officer who had got his training by following the hounds to men who had learnt soldiering from books, would keenly appreciate the difference. In any case it would be necessary to guard against making the native officer of the future the product of the examination room. The classes for whom a career is asked are, to begin with, not fitted for the ordeal. If they were, one logical excuse for not throwing open the higher regimental commissions to native officers would disappear. An officer who had qualified for his commission mainly by serving in a training troop could not aspire to rank with one who had gone "through the mill" at Sandhurst. The less, indeed, that was made of the collegiate element in the preparation of native gentlemen for commissions, the less occasion would there be for explaining why certain commissions should be reserved for the educated British officer. We should not expect the native gentleman to make an accomplished soldier in the sense of the examination room ; we should be content if he had courage, physical strength and influence over his men.

To this and much else that may be urged in favour of making a new departure the *Times'* writer has an answer which would be serious if we could be sure that the actual experience of the native army in India bore it out. The great attraction of the present system, we are told, consists in the fact that the ranks are the one avenue to promotion to the status of native officer, with all its dignities and emoluments, and that to introduce young officers from a military school over the heads of the sepoys and their native officers would strike at the root of regimental efficiency and self-respect. But from what we have said above it will be seen that the military school is not an essential feature in the reform. It may be doubted, too, if the sepoy and the sowar would look with so much resentment upon the introduction of a system of direct commissions. In some of the native cavalry regiments it is a regular thing to recruit young men of good family from the north, and without passing them through the ranks except in an educative sense, and for the learning of their drill, to give them a commission early in their career. One regiment in which this is done has a conspicuous place amongst Indian cavalry, and its qualities have been tested in some recent expeditions by very trying service. A system so dependent upon seniority that the officers are often past their prime before they have held their commissions for any length of time is certainly capable of amendment, and it is hard to believe that the whole mechanism of the native army would be thrown out of gear by the introduction into its higher ranks of men with a hereditary claim to leadership. Native officers of this stamp often make the best recruiting officers. In some cavalry regiments it is a condition of their going on leave that they bring back from their own neighbourhood a batch of picked recruits, and officers who can do this are not likely to be looked upon in the ranks as interlopers. Sir George Chesney spoke twenty years ago of the necessity of gradually introducing this great reform. It is the cavalry that has most attractions for native gentlemen, and it is there that they would have the greater opportunity of distinguishing themselves. Major Afsur Jung, who now commands the Golconda Brigade in the Nizam's service, furnishes an example of what a native gentleman of rank can do when a military career is opened for him, and no one has more cordially recognised that officer's good qualities than Sir Frederick Roberts. It would be interesting to know whether the Government of India, in deciding against an Indian Military College, have decided also against alternative methods of providing direct commissions for native gentlemen. Sir Frederick Roberts' judgment on the subject will be accepted with respect, but it does not preclude the hope that the question may be re-opened hereafter with more satisfactory result.

A COUPLE of days before the mail left Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., the recognised champion of a long-suffering people against the oppression of the Post Office, introduced a deputation of proprietors and publishers of newspapers and periodicals to the Postmaster-General, who heard their complaints at length. Mr. Heaton explained the object of their visit, stating that what they wanted was to put periodicals on the same footing as newspapers, and that the absurd restrictions as to advertisements might be abolished. The deputation, he said, complained also of the newspaper rate to India, which is one-third more than from France or Germany. But beyond Mr. Heaton's kindly mention of what is to India a serious grievance, no one but Mr. Stead, who merely used the word India in passing, made any further reference to the question from an Indian standpoint. It may be that reductions to Australia and to America will lead to a reduction for India, though this does not necessarily follow. Mr. Raikes in his reply held out to his interviewers a hope that a Bill now before Parliament would afford the desired solatium, but he made no special mention of India. As to reducing Colonial rates, he said the Post Office was very much in sympathy with the deputation, and they had been anxious to obtain a reduction and some greater approach to uniformity with regard to the newspapers sent abroad. He was not then in a position to make any statement, but the matter was not lost sight of when framing instructions for the delegates to Vienna, and it had formed the subject of very close communication between the Treasury and the Post Office for some time past. That there was necessity for some such close communication was shown by Mr. Stead and a representative of Messrs. Cassell and Co., who very forcibly instituted a comparison between the postal rates on *Harper's Magazine* and the *Quiver*. It was also urged that while the *Review of Reviews* could be carried from New York to San Francisco, some 2,500 miles, for a half-penny, the cost to carry it from Mowbray House to Westminster, only about half a mile, was twopence half-penny. Quite as absurd is the charge to India as compared with that to Australia and America. The *Pall Mall Budget*, for instance, is carried to the Cape, Australia, New Zealand, and South America for twopence, whilst threepence is the charge to India. What India would be satisfied with would be a reduction which will make the cost of newspapers proportionate to the present charges on letters. Mr. Raikes would earn the goodwill of everyone in India by adopting some such provision in his new Bill, and if, as was at one time rumoured, he has a desire for an Indian Governorship, he would by so doing not in any way spoil his chances.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES CURSTON, K.C.B., whose death is announced in our telegraphic columns, was knighted only on Her Majesty's last birthday, along with Generals Hughes and Field. He was on the Unemployed Supernumerary List and resident out of India The deceased officer first joined the Bengal Army in February 1843 as Ensign, and while holding that rank first saw active service in the Sutlej Campaign. He fought in the battle of Aliwal and received the medal and clasp. In 1848, as Lieutenant, he served in the Punjab Campaign as A.-D.-C. to Brigadier-General Cureton (his father), Commanding the Cavalry division in the action of Ramnuggur, where he was slightly wounded. He was also present at the passage of the Chenab, and the battle of Guzarat,—accompanying Sir W. Gilbert's column in pursuit of the Sikh and Afghan army,—the capture of Attock and the occupation of Peshawar. For this campaign he also received a medal and clasp. Yet a third was obtained by his services against the Mountain Tribes on the North-West Frontier in 1849, 1852, and 1860. He served in the suppression of the Mutiny against the Sialkote mutineers, at the action of Trimmoo Ghat, and against the Gogaira rebels. He received his Captaincy in the first year of the Mutiny and his Brevet Majority fourteen months later. He commanded Cureton's Multani Regiment of Cavalry, and had charge of the Intelligence Department throughout the campaigns in Rohilkund and Oudh in 1858-9, including the actions of Bhagwala, Nagina, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Bunaie, Shahabad, Bunkegaon, Mahodipoor, Russoolpoor, Mittowlee, and Biswa. He was eleven times mentioned in the despatches, and received the medal and brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel and a Companionship of the Bath. He became Colonel in 1865, Major-General in 1870, Lieutenant-General seven years later, and General in 1888.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE'S retirement from the representation of North Kensington has been determined on for some time past. He has had much to think of lately in connection with the gigantic combinations of printing and publishing companies of which so much has appeared in the papers ; but this has not prevented him from discovering a historic parallel to the invitation of the Senapatti to Mr. Quinton's durbar in the durbar to which King Nebuchadnezzar many years ago invited Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego—a sally which did credit to the gaiety, at all events, of a Director of Hansards', Limited. A telegram tells us that Sir George Chesney will put up for Sir Roper Lethbridge's seat at the General Election. If a slight Indian reputation was no disadvantage to the present member for North Kensington, a much greater one ought not to be an encumbrance to the able man who wishes to succeed him. The Kensington public, if they know nothing of the late Military Member of Council, should at least know something of the author of the "Battle of Dorking;" and a London constituency, usually amongst the most parochially minded in England, may argue that an officer who could concern himself with a subject of such local interest as the defence of London might be trusted to look closely after the interests of North Kensington. On whatever grounds they may elect him, however, we should be glad to see Sir George Chesney in Parliament, if only that he may learn there that in England the "Bogie man" exercises a control over military expenditure compared with which the often academic protestations of Sir David Barbour are of small account.

THE recently gazetted promotion of Mr. H. P. Jacob, Educational Inspector in Sind, to act in the second grade during the absence on leave of Mr. S. Cooke, has not been approved in the Department any more than was his selection in 1887, while a fourth-grade officer, acting in the third grade, to fill an acting vacancy in the second grade. Mr. Jacob is fifth in the list of third-grade officers, and his transfer to the second grade carries him over the heads of four professors in the same grade—Messrs. H

# TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The *Times* says that a dissolution of Parliament will probably take place next year. Sir W. V. Harcourt is named as the leader of the Liberal Party when Mr. Gladstone retires, and it also says that Mr. Justin McCarthy will shortly resign the leadership of the Anti-Parnellite section of the Irish Party and will be succeeded either by Mr. Dillon or Mr. Sexton.

## THE HYGIENE CONGRESS.

It is notified that the following medical men have joined the Council of the Congress of Hygiene and Demography :—Drs. Rice, De Fabeck, Pinkerton, Benjamin, Simpson, Cunningham, and Mohendra Lal Sircar.

## ORANGE LODGES IN THE ARMY.

The Secretary of State for War stated in the House of Commons yesterday that the Commander-in-Chief has decided to issue an order suppressing Orange Lodges in the Army.

## MRS. MELVILLE'S PENSION.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, Sir J. Gorst said the Secretary of State for India has under consideration the proposal of the Indian Government to grant a pension to Mrs. Melville similarly as in the case of the widow of an officer corresponding to the rank of a Captain killed in action.

## THE BISLEY MEETING.

The second meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley has commenced. In the shooting at the 200 yards range for the first stage of the Queen's Prize, Lieutenant Jenkins, of the East Indian Railway, scored 31 and Sergeant Dring of Calcutta 29, the highest score being 34.

In the competition for the Alexandra Prize, Private Barnard secured a money prize of £5 and Lieutenant Spooner one of £2, with scores of 63 and 57 respectively.

## OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Cureton.

## LEAVE AND PROMOTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 15.

Lieutenant Tighe, of the Elephant Battery, Secunderabad, on leave in Poona, goes to Madras to officiate as Superintendent, Gun-Carriage Factory for Captain Townsend, who goes home on three months' leave.

## A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT POONA.

A carriage accident of a serious nature has happened to Lieutenant Dickenson and his wife to-day near the Government Telegraph Office. The lady and gentleman were driving in a high dog-cart, when the horse bolted. Mrs. Dickenson was thrown out and the wheel of the trap passed over her body. She was conveyed to the Sassoon Hospital, where it was discovered that the lady had, fortunately, sustained no further injury than a severe shaking. She was afterwards conveyed to her home at Kirkee.

## VISITORS TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, POONA.

A tennis party was held this evening at the Government House, Ganeshkhind. Lord and Lady Harris received a large number of visitors from Poona and Kirkee, amongst whom were the Commander-in-Chief, General Blundell, General, Mrs. and Miss Pottinger, General and Mrs. Budgen, &c., &c. Golf, badminton, tennis, and rifle shooting were indulged in, Lady Harris taking part in two sets of badminton.

## THE SCARCITY IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 15.

The crop report for the past week says that the monsoon up to date is largely below the average in the presidency generally, and the affected tracts, except Malabar, have had practically little or no rain. The want of rain is felt in most districts. Prices generally are rising. 17,598 coolies are employed on relief works ; 2,094 persons, chiefly women and children, are being fed at Government kitchens.

## A NEW MAGAZINE ATTACHMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 15.

The *Pioneer* learns that a new magazine attachment for the English military rifle is said to have been invented far superior to that already adopted.

## THE MUSSULMAN RIOT AT RAJAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAPUR, JULY 15.

A mob of Mussalmans have assaulted the Hindus during a religious procession last evening with sticks and stones. The Hindus were proceeding with the Magistrate's permission. The Mahomedans, with a Chief Constable at their head, attacked the procession with stones, injuring many Hindus very severely. The Post Office was also attacked with stones, breaking windows and wounding the Post Master. The public thoroughfares were patrolled by bands of Mahomedans. The public offices were closed and all traffic stopped. The police were inactive. The Mamlatdar is now absent on tour. The Chief Constable is responsible for the mischief. Further riots and loss of life are apprehended. The day before yesterday a Hindu was severely belaboured within an inch of his life. We humbly pray for safety of life and property. None dared yesterday to walk to the telegraph office. Some houses were broken into last night.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here on the morning of the 12th.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 12th.

PENANG, JULY 15.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Nizam (extra) left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 13th inst.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall arrived here this morning.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOR the Military Secretaryship to the Government of Madras, shortly to be vacated by General Kenney Herbert, four officers are spoken of as in the running—Colonels S. L Hunt, W. H. Hallett, H. R. Hope, and D. J. S. McLeod. It is generally hoped that employment for General Kenney Herbert will be found in this country.

IN case of the continued failure of the monsoon, the Punjab Government will transfer its headquarters from Simla to Lahore. This move is not likely to be definitely decided upon for another fortnight at least, by which time the progress of the rains should have declared itself.

MR. LENNARD and Mr. Beech, who recently arrived at Gilgit from Kashgar, had excellent shooting on the Tagdambash Pamir. They got 17 ovis poli and 4 ibex. The biggest ovis head was just over sixty inches, a splendid specimen, but not equal to that secured by Captain Bower last year. The average of heads was very good, being 54 inches for thirteen out of the seventeen. The two sportsmen, it is almost needless to say, had no idea that anxiety had been aroused as to their fate, owing to rumours in Hunza. They met with no extraordinary adventures in crossing the Hindu Kush into Chitral.

AT the recent Methodist Congress in Calcutta, a question about the use of tobacco by preachers and exhorters was discussed. Bishop Thoburn addressed the conference on the subject, and emphasized the necessity of Christians, and especially preachers, exhorters, and other Christian workers, to wholly abstain from the use of tobacco in every form. All the local preachers and exhorters solemnly promised to wholly abstain from it.

THE Ootacamund paper hears that the wife of a local pleader, Mr. Rencontre, will be one of the participators with three others, of twenty-one lakhs of rupees left them by the Marquis D'Castellas. The amount has for some years been in chancery, and has only now been sent to the Administrator General, Calcutta, for distribution to the parties entitled to participate. Marquis D'Castellas made his fortune by indigo-planting in Bengal.

THE Government of the N.-W. Provinces has just published a resolution dealing with the history and particulars of the Haldwani waterworks, which were opened last month by Sir Auckland Colvin. Every one knows, writes the local paper, how year after year the dirty and crowded little town has been the nidus of cholera outbreaks which, among other things, disorganised the whole traffic to Naini Tal and Kumaon ; and the Government deserves every credit for having grappled with the evil so energetically. Now that Haldwani has been relieved of its crowded condition and provided with an ample supply of pure water, it is tolerably safe to prophesy that we shall hear little more of cholera there. The water-works, which include the supply of the railway station at Katgodam, will cost, all told, Rs. 57,000, the whole of which sum is provided by Government out of the profits of the Bhabar estate.

QUITE a number of conflicting reports, writes the *Pioneer*, have recently appeared regarding Umra Khan of Jandol, the "coming Khan" as we ventured to call him last year after his victories against the petty chiefs in the country between the Kunar River and Swat. According to trustworthy information that has reached us, he appears just now to be in rather a bad way. Intoxicated with success he needlessly made enemies all round, and even attacked Mian Gul, who looks upon himself as the new Akhund of Swat. The result is that he has now arrayed against him Safdar Khan of Nawagai, Mahomed Sharif Khan (ex-Khan of Dir), Mian Gul, and the Swatis, while in the background stands his implacable enemy the Amir of Cabul. Abdur Rahman is most anxious to break his power, and is now hounding on the Mohmands against him. Umra Khan has shown such spirit and enterprise in the guerilla war which has now lasted for three or four years, that we cannot but sympathise with him in his extremity. He is, however, a man of great resource, and it is quite possible he may again prove himself more than a match for all his enemies.

MR. CONDER, the Traffic Superintendent of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has just issued a circular remitting all fines inflicted on employés on the main line during the months of May and June last. This is done in consideration of the excessively hard work the staff has had to contend with during the present season, which has been the busiest in the annals of the railway.

MUNICIPAL Commissioners do not universally give satisfaction by any means, observes an up-country paper. A case has been reported of a town that is infested by hundreds of pariah dogs, and several people have been bitten by these brutes. A proposition was made to the Municipality recently that these dogs should be destroyed, but this was vetoed, many of the members—in fact the majority we believe—being Saraogis and Dhasars, and as such opposed to killing dogs. Cannot some higher authority step in and compel the Municipality to do what is necessary for the safety of the inhhabitants ?

LIEUTENANT F. G. CARDEW, 10th Bengal Lancers, brother of the Madras civilian, has been awarded the United Service gold medal for his paper on recruitment. Colonel King Harman was second, and Major E. Barrow third.

THE Madras City Police have two men in custody on a charge of being concerned in the recent theft of silver candlesticks from St. George's Cathedral. It appears that the plate was melted down within half an hour of its being stolen.

INQUIRIES seem to show that the Afridi *lashkar* which appeared on the scene during the second Miranzai Expedition, was but a small one, in spite of the efforts of Mir Bashar, Malikdin Khel, to get together a large force. This mischief-maker, says the *Pioneer*, is in receipt of Rs. 600 a year from the Amir of Cabul, and he may have hoped to have his pittance raised by his action. His failure to involve the Afridis should discredit him at Cabul. Some pestilent mullahs, as Abdur Rahman would style them, also tried to excite the latent fanaticism of the Afridis in Tirah, but without much success. There can, however, be little doubt that considerable alarm was felt among the tribe generally when General Lockhart's troops advanced into the Mamuzai country to within three or four miles of the Tirah plateau. This has now subsided, consequent on the break-up of the Miranzai Field Force.

SOME details of the marriage of Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea, are given by a contemporary. It says the only witnesses to the marriage were two of the servants from the house at 9, Walsingham Terrace, West Brighton, where Mr. Parnell has resided for a considerable time with Mrs. O'Shea as his next-door neighbour. The Registrar before whom the ceremony took place was Mr. Spearing, assisted by the Superintendent Registrar at Steyning, Mr. Cripps. The marriage took place by license taken out at the Registrar's offices in Steyning, on Tuesday (23rd ult.,) by Mr. Parnell. An open phaeton was ordered at the house at six o'clock on the following Thursday morning. Half-an-hour afterwards Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea entered the carriage, the driver being told to drive westward out of Brighton. A short distance from the town the driver was directed to make for Steyning, a market town between eleven and twelve miles from Brighton. Steyning was not reached until about nine o'clock. Mrs. O'Shea wore a dress of black broche silk, a lace mantle, and a black hat with pink roses. The ceremony was commenced at ten o'clock, and at its conclusion the bridal pair immediately drove away in the direction of Bramber. Mr. Spearing returned to Brighton by train, taking with him the books, which he has since declined to submit to inspection. Mr. Parnell endeavoured to pledge Mr. Cripps to complete secrecy, saying no one ought to know of the wedding. He wished no one to know it ; the books ought not to be shown to anyone. Mr. Cripps told him it was impossible to prevent publicity, but he would do his best to keep the matter quiet.

THE Press Association recently published what purported to be a copy of the balance-sheet of the Plan of Campaign fund, representing that out of £127,000 only £23,000 had been paid to evicted tenants, and £3,000 was missing, while the lawyers and barristers had received no less than £40,000. Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien publishes, in a M'Carthyite organ, a statement differing from that given already. The total amount collected is set down at £126,877, legal expenditure £7,220, paid to tenants £76,418, housing tenants £13,281, and other expenditure in New Tipperary £29,562. Mr. O'Brien declares the report that £3,000 is missing is untrue, and the balance-sheet is ready for audit.

DURING the discussion in the House of Commons on the Army Estimates, on the vote for retired pay, General Fraser called attention to the grievances of purchase officers, and urged the appointment of a Royal Commission or Committee to inquire into their demands. He was supported by several members. Mr. Hanbury maintained that the War Office was able to deal with the question. Mr. Broderick, speaking for the War Office, said the promises made to officers in 1871 had been amply fulfilled. Mr. Stanhope undertook to investigate every case of hardship that was brought to his attention. The vote was agreed to, and on the pension vote Mr. Stanhope said he intended next year to ask for power to make an allowance each year to about a hundred men who, though they had rendered meritorious service to their country, especially in the Crimea, were not in receipt of any pension.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S scheme for the institution of old-age pensions is being worked out in a systematic way. A society called the National Provident League has taken it up. Its executive committee is engaged in considering how the policy can be best worked out.

MRS. BESANT announces that she will not be able to present herself as a candidate at the coming School Board election. "The death of my honoured friend and chief, Madame Blavatsky," she writes, "throws on me heavy additional work in connection with the theosophical movement, and believing as I do that in the progress of that movement there is hope of better religious, moral and social order than we have to-day, I elect to leave the more popular work in other hands, and devote myself wholly to the less understood and less attractive duty of pressing the claims of spiritual philosophy on a public largely dominated by materialism."

THE United States Agricultural Department has now a bureau in operation for the microscopic examination of hog products for export. Thirty microscopists are employed, and the force will be increased until it is large enough to examine a piece of the diaphragm and tenderloin of each hog killed, thus giving a certificate of inspection. When disease is found, the hog will be condemned.

LARGE numbers of farm servants are at present emigrating from Scotland to the Australasian colonies.

THE Burgerchaft of Hamburg has almost unanimously adopted the proposal submitted by the Senate for the extension of the harbour area.

AS a Great Western train was running into Dorchester Station on Saturday night, the 20th June, a child was noticed on the line, and although an attempt was made by the bystanders to rescue it, the child fell. When the train had passed the child rose unharmed, and was quickly drawn on to the platform. It had remained quite still between the metals until the train had passed.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH has declared that if the ruinous conflict between Irishmen continues, it must be absolutely destructive to every hope of Home Rule within the present century. The evidence of the fitness of the Irish for Home Rule or constitutional government, was less clear than it ought be. Mr. Parnell, speaking at Balbriggan, characterised Archbishop Walsh's statement as the "purest nonsense." Nothing could prevent the Irish from obtaining self-government, but it would come by degrees. It is believed Mr. Dillon will replace Mr. M'Carthy in the leadership as soon as he is released from gaol.

THE sinking of the Blanco Encalada by torpedo-boats teaches a practical lesson. She was provided with a torpedo net, but had not got it in position. She also had no steam up, and was therefore quite defenceless against the quickly manœuvred boats.

MR. JULIUS SCHNELKE, of Berlin, has recently constructed a petroleum lamp which is similar in working to the Wenham and Clarke gas-lamps. The petroleum is evaporated in a chamber, and after having passed through a ring of small tubes is burnt as a gas without a wick, and produces an inverted flame. The products of combustion serve for the heating of a system of baffle plates, by means of which the air necessary for combustion is well heated before reaching the burner. The flame is perfectly white, and the regulation of the oil, which flows from a reservoir above, is easily effected by a needle valve, which at the same time secures the entrance of a clean oil into the lamp. The heating of the evaporating chamber is effected by a small flame, which is fed either by petroleum or by spirits, and which is automatically extinguished as soon as the evaporation of the oil has commenced and the lamp is in working order. Photometric trials show that the lamp has a high illuminating value per unit of oil consumed.

THE Queen has conferred the decoration of the Albert Medal of the Second Class on Mr. William Seed, Chief of Police, Gibraltar, and Mr. William M'Que, Corporal, 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifles, for their gallant services in saving life when the steamship Utopia sank through collision off Gibraltar and 551 lives were lost. The Board of Trade have awarded a number of medals for gallantry on the same occasion.

UPWARDS of 300 members of the Italian Parliament have joined the general committee for convening the Inter-parliamentary Conference of the International Arbitration Association which is to meet at Rome on the 3rd of November next, and to which the members of every European parliament are to be invited. Mr. Cremer, M.P. received from the Marquis Pandolfi, an Italian deputy and one of the hon. secretaries of the convening committee, a letter announcing that the members of the Conference will be entertained by the Presidents of both Chambers, by the Prime Minister, and by the Mayor of Rome. A free excursion from Rome to Palermo is also to be arranged, and the sympathy of the Italian Government is to be manifested by a reduction of 50 percent. upon the railway fares to members of the Conference.

SOME Cheshire fish poachers have been fined for poisoning trout with chloride of lime in a little stream that runs through the parish of Feckenham. A gardener, happening to go down to the water side found some hundreds of dead trout of various sizes floating on the surface. One of the men convicted was shown to have purchased six pounds of chloride of lime, and that the fish were killed by this agency was proved. It was also shown that the man who bought the choloride of lime afterwards sold some trout to a needle manufacturer at Redditch, who was seized with a violent attack of diarrhœa after eating them. A fine of five pounds each, or in default two months' hard labour, certainly does not seem too serve for so serious an offence.

THOUGH the influenza is abating in London its decline is not so rapid as could be wished. It was last week the cause of death in some two hundred cases—in 182 primarily and in 38 in association with some other disease. The epidemic began in London in the early days of May. In the last week of that month the number of deaths from influenza was 319, being the highest yet recorded in London. Since then there has been a diminution each week. Altogether, since the beginning of May, the influenza has been the cause of more than two thousand deaths in London—1,777 primarily and 354 in association with some other disease. How this has added to the death-rate will be understood when it is said that in London last week the number of deaths from all causes was only 1,865.

## NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, JULY 11.

The intense and prolonged heat from which we have been suffering was at last relieved by the arrival of the long-delayed monsoon, which burst at this station last week. The heavy showers have been eagerly drunk in by the thirsty earth, with the result that, within the short space of a week, the whole face of nature has wonderfully changed and everything around looks green and cheerful. The fall in the temperature by some 15 degrees is a great relief to every living thing. Just before the rains the Banias were disposed to raise the prices of wheat and rice—and in fact had done so to a small extent. Now, however, the danger of scarcity is almost passed and prices, it is hoped, will remain as they were. Fruit and vegetables are becoming dear—mangoes, which are usually very plentiful at Nagpur, are scarce this year, and the small numbers that are brought in for sale command a comparatively high price. According to popular native opinion, however, a year in which mangoes are few is always free from cholera. If this be true, we shall bear with equanimity the shortness of the mango crop. During the late terrible heat deaths from sunstroke were common ; in addition to the three cases I mentioned before, several deaths from heat apoplexy occurred among the men of the Lancashire Regiment at Kamptee. Fires at Nagpur were less common than they were last year ; but from the station of Chanda a fire was reported which seems to have been on a large scale, as two hundred native houses are said to have been burnt down and a large number of poor people were rendered homeless. These, I hear, were greatly helped by the action of the Commissioner, Mr. Venning, in allowing them to obtain building materials from the surrounding forest free of duty ; the district council also passed a resolution exempting the sufferers from octroi duty on such building materials.

The Chief Commissioner comes into Nagpore with his Secretary, Mr. Anderson, on Monday next. The new Residency is not yet quite ready for occupation, but will be in September next : Mr. MacDonnell will therefore reside in the old Residency, which, as you are aware, has been condemned as an official residence owing to its insanitary condition and its near proximity to the Sestabuldee bazaars. The clerks of the Secretariat and other offices are, I believe, rather anxiously awaiting the order for the old Residency Park to be cut up into blocks for building purposes, as was promised by the former Chief Commissioner, Sir A. Mackenzie. When this is done, it is hoped that Mr. MacDonnell will allow Government subordinates the first chance of buying up the lots at easy rates ; otherwise the sowcars and other money-lenders are sure to grab up the land, build houses, and fix high rents at will. I have touched on this subject before, and shall doubtless have to refer to it again. The Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mr. C. E. B. Critchley, leaves on the 15th instant for England on privilege leave for three months for a short and well-earned rest after the worry and work of an unusually prolonged hot season.

## FREE SWEARING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The trial which has occupied so many days at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court has attracted universal attention. The verdict returned by the jury was a foregone conclusion. As Mr. Justice Farran expressed it, no sane men could have given any other verdict. The learned Judge, in his summing up, stated what was perfectly true, that the question for the jury to consider was whether the truth lay on the side of those witnesses who proved, if they were to be believed, that an infamous crime had been committed, or on that of the witnesses whose evidence went to show that there had been no crime. The verdict of the jury decides that the truth was not on the side of the former. The children's evidence was not only discredited by the concordance even in discrepancies pointed out by the Judge, but by the story itself. They saw the murderer run down, turban in hand, after doing the deed. They spent three minutes in trying to identify their house and then went leisurely down, spending more than five minutes on the way. When they got down, they saw the shigramwalla running to the spot where the bodies had fallen two minutes before, so that if Aslajee threw the Parsee girls over before running past the children with his coat open and his turban in his hand, the bodies must have been a good eight or ten minutes suspended in the air before they reached the ground.

As Mr. Justice Farran said, the case is one in which the public is as much concerned as was the prisoner at the bar. No one is safe if capital charges can be made and supported by false evidence, link after link being forged as required, and no one be brought to book. Audacious perjury has not succeeded in the High Court. But it might have succeeded : witness its facile success before the coroner and his jury. There is a widespread feeling that this case should not be permitted to rest where it is. Clearly there has been deliberate and truculent perjury, and those who are guilty as principals or accessories should be placed in turn on their trial. It behoves the Parsee community to take vigorous action in this matter, seeing that they have but narrowly escaped the odium which might have attached, however unfairly, if the accused in this case had been convicted on false evidence of an infamous crime which he had never committed.—Yours, &c.,

FIAT JUSTITIA.

## THE CLOCK TOWER TRAGEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As even the framers of the monster petition were aware that the evidence brought before the coroner's jury was not sufficient to convict Aslajee or anyone else, the acquittal of Aslajee has surprised no one. But the counsel for the defence at the end of his speech started the theory of a preconceived idea of suicide in the mind of the girls before they started from home. With your permission I may start another, which is in keeping with the probabilities, and which will account for what seems strange to people outside the Parsee community—the deep-rooted conviction of the Parsees, so tenaciously held, that there was an attempt at outrage on these girls. The girls belonged to an intensely religious family, and were the descendants of a long line of Parsee High Priests. The Parsees could not conceive that the girls of such a family could ever be without *custee* or even *mathabaud* in their own house, much less outside their house. The writer has travelled to most distant parts of the world, and has not many religious prejudices. Yet, since the investiture of the *custee* or sacred thread at the age of seven, it has never left his waist, except when in the bath. This is to emphasize with how much more force the same applies to these girls, who had to repeat their prayers several times during the day and to untie and tie the *custee* at every repetition. That they never could be without these sacred thread is assured by their antecedents and their surroundings. This the Parsees know, but outsiders do not, and therefore what seems light to the outsiders sees vital to the Parsees—the disappearance of Buchoobai's *custee*, of which no trace has yet been found. Granting that the marks are not nail-marks—granting that the spectacles wounded the face during the fall and were picked up by one of the crowd for the value, and the *mathaband* blown away by the strong wind, how can we account for the disappearance of the *custee* from the waist of Buchoobai, tied with four intricate knots ? It is impossible it could slip through, doubly protected as it was by the *saree* and waist coat. Buchoobai was not removed from the University compound. Put it how one may, you can account for it in one way only. There was a fierce struggle with one or more people. During the struggle the clothes were torn and the *custee* snapped in the hands of the assailant and fell from the waist. After a successful resistance the condition of the girls must have been of blank despair. Their minds must have turned into a seething whirlpool of intense painful and confused thoughts. Perhaps straying from their way to their aunt's house may be the one lie of their lives—and what terrible consequences followed it ? How can we account for their disordered dresses ? What excuse could they give for their lie ? Would they be believed ? Perhaps they might be suspected of having gone to keep a clandestine appointment. A most horrible thought ! To fly from it one ran up the Tower and the other followed. Throwing themselves out from the top of the Tower seemed the only solution of their difficulty. Women's resolutions are often quick, violent and unreflecting. One showed the way and the other followed—or one tried to prevent the other and was pulled over in the attempt. Or perhaps they were standing at the top of the stairs in doubt, hesitation and despair, when the sight of one of the assailants following them quickened a half-formed resolve and drove them to it.—Yours, &c.,

S.

## PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT PORBANDAR.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PORBANDAR, JULY 12.

ON the evening of the 11th instant a large number of people assembled in the middle hall of the taluka Gujarati school, when prizes to deserving school-boys of the town were distributed by Kumar Sri Bhavsingji, the Heir-apparent of Porbandar, at the proposal of Rao Bahadur Pandit, the Administrator, who presided on the occasion. There were boys from the English school, from the Sanskrit pathshala, the Mahomedan madrissa and three or four other grant-in-aid schools —all assembled to receive prizes. Amongst others present there were :—Rao Bahadur S. P. Pandit, Kumar Sri Bhavsingji, Mr. J. J. B. Benson, State Engineer, Mr. Thakordas, Chief Judge, and other officers of the State and leading men of the town. When all were seated, the following report in English, setting forth the progress of the local schools, was read by Mr. Ranchordas N. Jivrajani, the Head-master of the Anglo-vernacular school, in the absence of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. Chhelshanker N. Joshipara :—

Rao Bahadur Pandit Saheb, Ladies and Gentlemen,—"The following is the Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. C. N. Joshipara's report embodying the results of his inspection and examination of the local schools this year. It gives me great pleasure to have to perform the duty of laying before you on this important occasion a short report in connection with my inspection of the Porbandar schools. There are 8 schools of different descriptions. The Anglo-vernacular school teaches up to standard IV. and is steadily progressing. The Head-master, Mr. Ranchordas, is to be congratulated on the satisfactory results of the school. It contains 53 boys, the same number as that of the the last year, and has passed 39 boys out of 48 this year against 25 out of 47 last year. The results of the fourth standard are good, as 8 boys have passed out of 10. It is hoped that its development to standard V. will be sanctioned by the Administrator, as also some scholarships to enable boys to go to a high school after finishing the course of this school. Then there is the taluka school teaching up to standard VI.—the highest Gujarati standard. It has passed 178 boys out of 241 against 188 out of 308 last year. I have to show a falling off in the number of boys in this school, it being 291 this year, while it was 357 last year. I hope this decrease of number will be soon made up. The girls' school contains 167 girls, showing an increase of 16 over last year's number. The results last year were far from satisfactory, as there were several changes in the staff, which had impaired the efficiency of the classes. It only passed 21 girls out of 128, while this year it has passed 57 out of 72 presented. In connection with this school I rejoice to notice that prizes worth Rs. 20 are awarded from the interest of a sum invested by some Shethias of this place for the best needle-work, and are called after the name of Mrs. Lely, who took so keen an interest in the institution. A monthly grant of Rs. 5 is also made this year as a private arrangement by the Administrator, to be distributed as prizes to the girls in order to encourage their attendance. Then there is the Sanskrit school, which has got 27 students on the register against 20 of the last year. They read different poetical and grammatical works. The advanced student reads Kadambari, one of the best novels in the Sanskrit literature. Others read Raghuvansh and Kumarsambhau, both of them being poetical works by our well-known poet Kalidas. I wish the Sanskrit school is taken more advantage of by those for whose benefit it has been established and is maintained. There are four grants-in-aid schools, of which the Madrissa contains 146 pupils against 141 last year, Mr. Devchand's school 156 against 151 last year, and Mr. Jadavji Vasanji's school 90 against 88 last year. The results of the Madrissa are good and those of Mr. Devchand's and Mr. Jadavji's schools are middling. The last named requires improvements in several ways. Jadavji Bhara's school is registered this year only and is in a fair working order. Under revised Government rules grant rates have been handsomely raised and the grant-in-aid schoolmasters are sure to profit much thereby. Attached to the Gujarati and English schools is a gymnasium for the physical training of boys. While thus means are amply provided by the State for the education of their subjects by the establishment and maintenance of schools—I mean institutions which are first among the important factors that contribute to the moral and material progress of all communities—it is for the subjects to benefit themselves fully by them. It will not be out of place, I think, to say a word of advice to the parents. As the best guardians of their children's interests, they should be quite alive to their responsibilities and to make the education of their children a point of their special care and not to neglect it as a subject insignificant. Their object in sending their sons to schools should not be either to while away their time or to befit them for some State employment, but to give them education for the sake of education—I mean of cultivating, enlightening and elevating their minds in order to make them fit men for this world. Let not their ambition be confined to mere clerkship or to their forefathers' trade, but see properly what their minds are capable of doing and then try to develop them accordingly, and thus let them be the builders of their own fortunes. Their moral training, which is the first foundation of their life, should be no less attended to by the parents as well as their masters than physical and mental training. I hope that my suggestions in this matter will be favourably received by those whom they concern. I cannot conclude this short report without expressing my heartfelt thanks to you, Rao Bahadur Shankar P. Pandit, for the support you have accorded to the cause of education from time to time, and to you, gentlem en, for taking the trouble of attending this prize exhibition."

The report being read, the boys of the English, Sanskrit and Gujarati schools went through a select programme of recitations which were much appreciated. Next, two short discourses on "Learning" were read by Mr. Kunvarji, the Gujarati schoolmaster, and by Mr. Harihar, the Sastriji of the Sanskrit pathshala. That being done, the prizes were distributed by Kumar Sri Bhavsingji. The smiling faces of the young recipients reflected the pleasure they experienced at receiving these prizes. The prize distribution being over, Rao Bahadur Pandit addressed the meeting in Gujarati. He expressed his regret at the absence of His Highness the Rana Saheb, which was, however, he said, due to His Highness's illness. He then dealt with matters relating to the Porbandar schools. He was much pleased to see a decided improvement in the efficiency as well as numbers of most of the schools of the town as compared with last year. He rejoiced to notice that although the educational inspectors did not very often visit Porbandar, the head-master and their assistants worked as diligently as if they were under their constant personal supervision. He expressed himself well pleased with the personal appearance of the children, who looked smarter than last year. The Sanskrit school next received attention. The Rao Bahadur was glad to see the steady progress it was making, and had, he said, been much pleased and satisfied with the answers of the young scholars when he had had them to his bungalow. He expressed his willingness to render pecuniary assistance to some of the boys for further study, if required. Referring to the Deputy Educational Inspector's proposal in the report to develope the English school to standard V., he said, amongst other things, that the great difficulty was with regard to the school building, the present accommodation being quite insufficient. He hoped, however, to be able to supply a new building before long and to sanction in due course of time the opening of standard V. He was, however, in no hurry to open standard V., as boys desiring to study further could easily join one of the high schools at Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Junagad or Wadhwan. He then emphasized the necessity of drilling the boys thoroughly well in their mother-tongue, and dwelt at length on the desirability of encouraging primary education as much as possible. He also referred to the utility of prizes as incentives to diligent study and regular attendance. In conclusion, he heartily thanked Kumar Sri Bhavsingji for having kindly attended the meeting and distributed the prizes. And after the usual distribution of *attar*, *pan* and *supari* the meeting dispersed amid loud and prolonged cheers.

## THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ARTILLERY IN BOMBAY.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. E. NAIRNE, C.B. Inspector-General of Artillery in India, and Mrs. Nairne, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning at the Victoria Terminus *en route* from Simla. General and Mrs. Nairne drove from the station to the Apollo Hotel, where they will stay till Friday, when they will proceed home by the mail. An inspection of the island defences was made yesterday afternoon by the General, who will be present at the firing of the harbour forts to-day and will inspect some of the fittings for the Defence Committee. General Nairne, who will call at Aden to make a brief inspection of the defences, is proceeding to England on leave. A salute of eleven guns yesterday morning announced his arrival.

MR. GLADSTONE has accepted an invitation to dine at the Garrick Club on an early day. He will be the guest of two eminent Q.C.'s, who have invited a party of about a dozen well-known gentlemen to meet him.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the Municipal offices yesterday afternoon. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Colonel [illegible], R.E., Colonel Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. [illegible] Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee, A. M. Dharamsi, M. B. Barbhaya, and Harkissondas Narotumdas.

IMPROVEMENT OF WALKESHWAR ROAD.

The Committee considered memorandum, dated 9th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the payment at the rate of Rs. 8 per square yard for the 342·57 square yards of land taken up for the improvement of Walkeshwar Road, the property of Mr. Mahadarow Gunput Danjee, instead of at the rate of Rs. 3 per square yard as sanctioned in Town Council's resolution dated 6th May, 1885.

Sanction was granted as requested.

THE UNJEER BAGH BURIAL-GROUND.

The next item of any importance on the agenda paper was the consideration of the Commissioner's letter (already published), dated 24th June 1891, on the subject of the acquisition of land at Unjeer Bagh for the disposal of Mahomedan and Jewish dead.

The Municipal Commissioner said certain circumstances had occurred which caused him to ask that he might be allowed to recall that letter, and he would therefore not like to allow the letter to go before the Corporation in its present form.

The Committee sanctioned the withdrawal of the letter as requested.

THE RAISING OF LOANS.

Resolution of the Corporation, No. 3717, dated 9th instant, as under :—"That the following be forwarded to the Standing Committee for report :—Letter No. 2177, General Department, dated 17th June 1891, from Mr. Acting Under-Secretary Harvey, forwarding, for any remarks which the Corporation may have to offer, certain rules framed by the Bombay Government with a view to carrying out the provisions of rule 10 of the rules prescribed by the Government of India for the raising of loans by local authorities in the open market," was submitted for consideration and was referred to the Commissioner for report.

LOVEGROVE PUMPING ENGINES.

The Committee further considered Commissioner's letter, dated 15th ultimo, on the subject of renewing the pumping engines at Lovegrove.

Mr. Carroll raised the questions whether there was sufficient information in the hands of the executive to satisfy them that the proposed new engines and pumps could be erected in the existing engine-house without any very large alteration and outlay, and whether the new boilers could be accommodated in the present boiler sheds.

After some discussion it was agreed that exact plans of the foundations of the engines and of the boiler space be forwarded to Messrs. Simpson and Co., the manufacturers, and that the further consideration of the question be postponed until replies are received from Messrs. Simpson and Co., which it is proposed should be by telegraph.

THE TANSA DAM CONTRACT.

The Commissioner brought up the question of the Tansa dam contractor's claim, amounting to over four lakhs of rupees, for extra payments on account of the construction of the Tansa dam and the roadway between Atgaon Station and Tansa, and reported that Messrs. Glover and Company, Limited, had accepted the sum of Rs. 1,25,000, which the Standing Committee at their previous meeting sanctioned, might be offered to them by way of compromise in full of their claim.

This was all the business of importance.

## A MUNICIPAL APPEAL.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, an appeal preferred by Jivan Govind against the Municipal Commissioner for the increased assessment in respect of his house situated at Chevalwadi came on for hearing before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge. Mr. Vijaykur, pleader, appeared for the appellant. A clerk in the Assessment Department of the Bombay Municipality appeared before his honour and asked for an adjournment on the ground that the Commissioner had not yet completed the inquiry into the appeal. His honour asked why the Municipal Commissioner did not make inquiry into this appeal when he was served with a notice by the appellant. He (the Commissioner) did not make any inquiry about the increased assessment then, and now he wanted time to make inquiries, putting the parties to unnecessary expense and inconvenience of appearing in the court simply to be told that their cases were postponed in order to enable the Commissioner to make enquiries. There were half-a-dozen cases of the kind, and he ought to have made inquiries as soon as he was served with a notice by the complainant.

Mr. Vijaykur strongly opposed any postponement being granted, saying that he was only informed this morning that the Commissioner wanted to have the case adjourned for a month in order to enable him to make inquires. He further said that his client's property was first assessed at Rs. 276 and afterwards it was assessed at Rs. 376. He was ready to proceed with the case, and it would be unfair to his client to have the case adjourned for no fault of his. His honour adjourned the case until the 17th proximo and ordered that Rs. 15 be given to the appellant by the Municipality for his pleader's costs.

## REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Fuller, the Settlement Commissioner, has written to a local paper, with the object of showing that the villages of the Tarenga taluka have been very lightly assessed. A perusal of the statement comparing the old jama and the payments made by thekedars to the talukdar at the time of or prior to the recent settlement will leave no doubt in the minds of the people that the talukdar has so largely enhanced his income and the thekedars' payments, and that he has enriched himself at the expense of his thekedars and ryots without doing anything in return for their protection and help. On the other hand, he has rejected all the old and new thekedars through fear of their acquiring any rights at the recent settlement. The Settlement Department has also done nothing for our restoration and future protection. Its officers have not given us the protected status, though this boon has been conferred on numerous other thekedars in the khalsa and zemindaries of the Raipur and Bilaspur districts. We trust that our claims for the possession of our villages will be ta

## THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and the same common jury :—

THE KHUNDALLA ADULTERY CASE.

James Ingle, a European, was charged with having committed adultery at Khundalla, in November 1890, with Matilda Caroline Rozario, the wife of Cornelius Rozario, a pensioned apothecary at present in the employ of the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Allen Turner, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Jardine, with Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by Mr. E. Wilkin, appeared for the defence.

On the trial being resumed, Mr. Robertson, in alluding to the telegram that had been sent to the witness, William Summers, who was examined on Tuesday, said on Mr. Turners behalf that he had to express sincere regret that the telegram was ever sent.

His lordship in reply said he had no doubt that the message was sent in mistake, but that it was a mistake that should not have occurred.

Mr. Jardine, for the defence called Frederick Summers, describing himself as a land broker residing at Khandalla, who stated that he had called the accused by the name of Ingle while the latter was on a visit to that station, where he was under the impression that Mrs. Rozario was attending him in the capacity of nurse.

This being the last witness for the defence, Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury, asked them to dispel from their minds the statement of Mr. Simpson to the effect that she had committed adultery with his client many years ago, as the prosecutor's wife had for only the first time made that statement on Tuesday and had not mentioned the circumstance at the first trial or when examined before the magistrate. After alluding to the public manner in which the accused had left Bombay with Mrs. Rozario, the learned counsel pointed out that it was improbable if he had gone away for the purpose of committing adultery he would not have taken with him servants from Mrs. Simpson's boarding-house, or afterwards have allowed the prosecutor's wife to have sent for Miss Caroline Rozario; while the fact that Ingle was in the habit of receiving letters at Khundalla in his own name, was a strong proof that he had no wish to hide his identity. As there was no further evidence of any impropriety between the parties, the learned counsel contended that the prosecution not having made out their case, the proceedings must necessary fall to the ground.

Mr. Robertson on behalf of the prosecution said that if the jury took into consideration the relations between the accused and Mrs. Rozario at Khundalla, where they had occupied the same room, he was strongly of opinion that it would be held that the prosecution had made out their case, and that therefore they hold that the parties had committed adultery together in the manner which had been proved by the evidence of Mrs. Rozario and the other witnesses adduced by the prosecution.

His Lordship in summing up said it was, no doubt, a suspicious thing for a man and woman to go up-country and reside together in a bungalow; but the jury, in considering what inference was to be drawn upon this point, would have to remember that the defence contended that Mrs. Rozario had only gone up in the capacity of nurse, while in order to correctly estimate the matter it would have to be looked at from the position of the parties to the case; his lordship remarking that it was on record that neither Mrs. Simpson nor Miss Rozario had at the time found anything suspicious in the conduct of their relative. The letters put in only related to matters of every-day life; but from their wording it would have to be decided as to whether they were of anything more than a friendly nature. While at Khundalla Mrs. Rozario and the accused had occupied same bedroom; but the question then arose as to whether the evidence of the prosecution was sufficient to prove that criminal intercourse had taken place between the parties or not; the only direct testimony in reference to the matter being that given by Mrs. Rozario, who had admitted that the prisoner had committed adultery on the first day that they occupied the bungalow. Cases such as this were sometimes, his Lordship said, got up, so that in the present proceedings the jury would have to bear in mind the fact as to whether there was any evidence to support the suggestion which Mr. Jardine had put forward to the above effect; the apparent grounds for which were that the prisoner at about the time the charge was laid, had inherited some money. But in bearing the matter in mind the jury would have to recollect that the prosecutor was a man holding a respectable position; and although he had not been strictly conscientious in giving his evidence regarding his admission to the European General Hospital, it was to be remembered that, although he was off his head at the time, there was no evidence to show that he had been suffering from alcoholic poisoning. In considering the evidence of Mrs. Rozario, and the manner in which it was corroborated by the statements of the husband, they had to recollect that the latter would not have laid the charge, unless it was to be presumed he was certain that the offence had been committed.

The jury, without leaving the box, returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" against Ingle, who was then discharged.

FORGERY AND FABRICATION OF FALSE EVIDENCE.

Lulloo Nundlal, a Guzerati Hindu, was charged with fabricating false evidence, forgery, using evidence known to be false, forgery of a valuable security, and using as genuine a forged document. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhoy, appeared for the prosecution; the accused not being represented by counsel.

Mr. Russell, addressing the jury, remarked that if the facts of the case for the prosecution, as they had been narrated to him, came out in evidence before the jury, he thought they would have no donbt in their minds that a serious offence had been committed. It was a curious case, and one that was not likely to occur anywhere else but in this country, as the accused had been pursuing certain persons with legal proceedings ever since 1880.

The Judge asked if it was Mr. Russell's intention to produce evidence in reference to such transaction, remarking that he did not think such evidence was admissible.

Mr. Russell said he should give evidence of the dismissal of a suit which had been before the High Court. He did not wish to unduly press the charge against the prisoner, who was undefended. In referring to the facts of the case, the learned counsel said that the proceedings arose out of certain circumstances which took place in 1880 in connection with the death of a female at Pandole, in the Ahmedabad district. The accused at the time claimed some of the property of the deceased lady, took out a certificate of heirship, and afterwards instituted legal proceedings in various courts. His application to file an award was rejected by the Judge of Surat. The accused then appealed to the High Court for a reversal of the decision, but his application was dismissed on the 19th March 1889 with costs. Accused then forged a document of reference, which, according to the theory of the prosecution, contained a statement which was not a fact. The agreement of reference was then used by the accused for the purpose of having an award made upon it; and upon such award a suit was filed in the High Court, while it was further made out that, by another document, two arbitrators had made an award of certain property in favour of the accused. This second document, which the prosecution alleged was also a forgery, was the cause of the suit in the High Court being filed. In that suit the accused obtained an *ex parte* decree against the complainants, Kassidas Ghella and Mathuradas Toolseydas, ordering them to pay to him the amount of the award with costs, the decree being passed by Mr. Justice Parsons in the absence of the defendants. When this order was made, Mr Russell said his clients were prepared to show they had never been in Bombay and for the first time heard of the proceedings when an execution was levied upon their property in Pandole in November 1889 They were very much startled at the proceedings and came down to Bombay on the 16th of the month, and applied to the High Court for a rule *nisi* calling upon the accused to show cause why the decree should not be set aside. The rule was made absolute and the case restored to the board, and on a subsequent date, when it came on for hearing, the accused applied for a postponement, which was refused by Mr. Justice Telang. His lordship dismissed the suit and referred the application of the complainants, who applied for permission to prosecute the accused, to Mr. Justice Parsons, who had passed the original decree. The latter having granted the necessary sanction, a rule *nisi* was obtained against the attesting witnesses and the arbitrators, who, strange to say, had really made the award at Baroda, where they were examined on commission, the complainants having instructed a vakil to be present on their behalf to cross-examine the arbitrators, but for some unexplained cause the vakil had failed to put in an appearance when the arbitrators were examined.

The Judge asked if the case against the accused rested on the evidence bearing on the alleged forged agreement of reference and the award.

Mr. Russell said such was the case.

Evidence was called for the prosecution in support of the opening statement of counsel.

Two witnesses were examined, and the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BREAD OF THE POOR.

THE *Gujrat Darpan* says :—The Surat Municipal Corporation has in its last meeting committed a great economic blunder in increasing the tax on one grain cart—a cart containing 30 Surati maunds of grain—from annas 4 to 8. The increase of four annas on 30 maunds seems at first sight to be simple and not objectionable. But it is not so really. If we consider the matter deeply, it is half as much heavier than LordDuffrin's increase of annas 8 on oneBengali maund of sault equivalent to two Surati maunds. The average consumption of salt per year is con-idered to be 15 seers local and that of grain 18 maunds local. Thus Lord Dufferin's increase of 8 annas necessitates an addition of only 18 pies to the expense of one individual when the Surat Municipality by increasing annas 4 would make him pay 29 pies more. We ask our commissioners whether we do not convince them that their grain tax is one and a-half times as tyranical as the increase in the Salt Tax. We do not want to teach them economics, but only their commonsense would say that what they have done is not right. Will they correct their mistake?

THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION AND GOVERNMENT.

The *Indu Prakash* observes :—The Presidency Association has lost no time in sending a rejoinder to the Government of Bombay in the matter of Mr. Webb's appointment. The rejoinder, we are bound to say, compares most favourably to the Government's reply. It is dignified and respectful, at the same time not wanting in force and vigour. The Association neatly turns every point against the Government. Some of the points especially will be bitter pills for the Government to swallow. The Association vindicates its claim to submit to Government its views on public measures. It defines its representative character, and repudiates any participation in the memorial of 1887. The charge of inconsistency is nicely answered, and Government is further told that "inconsistency is an infirmity not confined to popular opinion." The object of the memorial is shown to be not to deal with personal claims, which only come to be discussed incidentally, but to assert a principle. The Secretary of State has laid down a certain principle and policy, and the Association feels itself bound to watch the working of the rules of that policy. The memorial winds up with a firm yet dignified protest against the sneering manner in which the Government treated the last memorial.

PROPOSED FEMALE HOSPITAL AT SURAT.

The *Gujerat Darpan* states :—Bai Dayakore, the widow of the late Morarbhai Vrijbhukhandas Malvi, has offered a sum of Rs. 44,000 for a female hospital. The Surat Municipality has agreed to make an annual grant of Rs. 2,000, and when the Government were asked to pay Rs. 2,000 more, as Lord Harris when last in Surat had promised to consider the matter, they replied that the hospital would benefit the Surat people, and so they would consider the matter after the Local Board made a grant. The District Local Board in their last meeting have resolved to make a grant of Rs. 500 per year for the hospital. It remains to be seen whether the Government of Lord Harris, after the locality has supplied the building and two-thirds of the expenses, promises to pay the remaining Rs. 1,500 or not.

JERRY-BUILDING IN BOMBAY.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks :—Strange are the freaks of our city fathers at times; but we do not remember a single instance in the history of our Municipal Government in which they betrayed a greater perversity in the discharge of their duty than what they did during the consideration of the building by-laws on Monday last. The house-owners and house-builders so powerfully represented in the Corporation had a grand field-day all to themselves on Monday, when led by the nose by the irrepressible architect and builder, Mr. Gostling, they passed under his able advocacy almost every amendment which he suggested, however much it might tend to protect the interests of jerry-builders and to jeopardise those of the great masses, who have to inhabit the weak structures propped up by such jerry-builders. It was quite a sight to see the self-complacency with which amendment after amendment was passed by a compact majority of property-men and their advocates, all tending in one direction, viz., to allow a free licence to the greedy builder to ply his nefarious trade of erecting cheap buildings wherewith to extort the greatest rent at the lowest cost, regardless of the laws of safety and security to the life and property of the poor tenants whom they can fleece in this large city to their heart's content.

The *Subodh Patrika* observes :—To expect house-owners to pass efficient building by-laws is a little too hop-ful. We confess we cannot quite understand the objections raised on Monday last in the Municipal Corporation to the provisions of the draft rules which insisted on the use of good materials for house-building. The word "good" may be hard to define and may give considerable latitude to the Municipal authorities in deciding what materials came under that description. But if we understand Mr. Gostling rightly, the same difficulty would arise even after the objectionable word is ommitted from the by-laws in question. If mortar, for instance, is no mortar at all unless it is good the Municipal engineers have it in their power to say that any particular article shown to them is no mortar at all. Where was the use then in omitting the word from the rule in question? The fact of the matter is that though it may not be easy to define accurately what good material is, the term ought to be sufficiently intelligible to business-men for all practical purposes And as it is hardly possible to say the Municipal officers as reasonable men would be extravagant in their demands, so on the other hand builders may well be expected to know with tolerable certainty whether any particular material will be accepted.

The *Native Opinion* observes :—the chances of the building by-laws being approved of soon seem to be rare, and a contemporary cynically remarks that unless a house or chawl is down as living evidence of the existence of jerry buildings amongst us, the Corporation will not be in a mood to pass them. Of course this cynicism may be the outcome of an anxiety to put a stop to such buildings, and put a sense of responsibility in property-owners. But the passage of the rules cannot be easy, and our civic body ought to take due time to consider them. The subject is intricate, and the building experts must be consulted on the points, but in spite of them there will be house-owners, who will try to evade the rules so far as possible. Moreover, satisfactory execution of this work will depend upon the sort of executive machinery the Municipality will employ. Hitherto its business was that of inspection only, but now it will be that of checking and general control, and, therefore, the inspectorial staff must be manned with men who have received a really good engineering education.

Says the *Indu Prakash* :—The Corporation took up the consideration of the draft building by-laws on last Monday, and are going to take it up every Monday week after week. We should certainly deprecate a spirit of cliquism or an attempt to render the by-laws futile in the interest of landlords. At the same time, we think the by-laws are conceived in a spirit of extravagance and rigour and need to be corrected so far as they are so conceived. By a watchful scrutiny they must be purged of their defects and made a blessing rather than a curse. Last Monday, the Corporation carried some amendments deleting the word "good" from certain sections. At first sight it seems a mockery to omit all reference to the quality of the materials to be used, and to leave the choice to the discretion of builders. But having regard to the extreme indefiniteness of the word "good" and to the interminable prospect of vexatious interference which it foreshadows, it is well we think after all that the amendment was made. If it is possible to indicate the quality more accurately, as Mr. Gostling says it can, it should be done.

THE CORPORATION AND JERRY-BUILDING.

The *Rast Goftar*, in commenting on the discussion of the building by-law, on Monday week, asks :—And who were the representatives of the people who have thus voted against the vital interests of the people they represent? The very members who are loud in their professions of watchful zeal and regard for the poor and the great middle-classes were the very gentlemen who opposed their interests. We can understand land lords and house-owners opposing an effectual control and check over the malpractices of unlicensed builders. But we cannot understand members like Drs. Blaney, Viegas, and Balchandra, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal and Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. K. M. Shroff and Mr. J. P. Kapadia following in building by-laws the bidding of a professional adviser like Mr. Gostling, whose interest it is to erect large buildings at the cheapest possible rate. Even his attitude during the discussion was no less surprising to us when we consider his great socialistic fight and his zeal in protecting the rights of the poor. The *Bombay Gazette* very aptly quote the following from Mr. Gostling's evidence before the Coroner's inquest held on the murders—we emphatically call them murders—which took place at Ali Omer Street under the fall of a jerry-building. Mr. Gostling is reported to have said :—"In the great majority of instances in Bombay a system of wise regulations defining the minimum size and thickness of posts and walls, and also defining, in some simple way, the *quality of the materials to be used, would greatly assist proper building*. The italics are ours. Here we see Mr. Gostling insisting upon "the quality of materials" being defined in building by-laws; and yet he has so successfully assisted in expunging the very words which defined that quality when the by-laws were at last framed and discussed on Monday.

## COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

A QUESTION affecting seriously the important trade which has long been carried on between England and Persia *via* Trebizonde and Erzeroum was recently considered by the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Correspondence received from the British Chamber of Commerce at Constantinople showed that the regulations and exactions required from merchants carrying on this transit trade have in recent years become so severe—and unnecessarily severe—that its extinction is simply a question of time unless the present oppressive policy is entirely abandoned. The Russian Government has completely closed the access to Northern Persia which formerly existed through Batoum and Tiflis. It ought therefore to have been an immediate object of the Turkish Government to afford all possible facilities for carrying on the trade with Persia through Northern Asia Minor. Instead of encouraging this trade by removing all unnecessary obstacles, the Turkish Government has allowed its local representatives to impose new restraints. Under the pretence that goods are smuggled into Turkey through this route, the Turkish authorities at the Black Sea port of Trebizonde now require the immediate payment of the Turkish import duties there upon all goods sent overland to Persia. The packages containing these goods have always been sealed so that they cannot be opened, and have been examined at the intermediate inland town of Erzeroum. In addition to the requirement that the import duty shall be paid at Trebizonde, the further obligation is imposed that the goods shall be examined at Kizil-Dizi, a remote inland point at which merchandise is always exposed to the attacks of brigands. It is to be hoped, says the *Manchester Guardian*, that the strongest representations of the Foreign Office may be addressed to the Turkish Government with a view to removing an obstacle to the transit trade of Turkey, which if it should cease would be an important loss, not only to us, but also to the people in Northern Turkey who have hitherto derived no inconsiderable profit from it.

The United States Silver Act, and the export of gold which it brought about, has caused a great change in the views of the Press and of the population of Austria-Hungary. Whereas as late as last year all the newspapers, with the exception of the *Neue Freie Presse*, the Government papers taking the lead, adhered firmly to the silver standard as in use at present, and would not hear of any change, except perhaps in favour of bi-metallism, at present both Governments (the Austrian and the Hungarian), and public opinion besides, are all in favour of a pure gold standard. The Hungarian Minister of Finance has laid before the Council of Ministers a complete scheme for the abolition of the forced paper currency and the establishment of a pure gold standard, and has put by large sums of gold towards the realisation of these plans. The Austrian Government has also given its consent and approval, and it is only the unsafe position of the International money market and the threatening manœuvres of the Russian Minister of Finance which now prevent the realisation of the reform. Both Governments will lay a Bill before the legislative assemblies as soon as the money market has improved—though the serious position in Argentina is likely to be an obstacle in the way of such improvement for some time to come.

Sir James Fergusson has recently quoted official figures showing that although the trade between India and Afghanistan fell off considerably between 1888-9 and 1889-90 there was a decided increase in the following year. Statistics of more recent date indicate that the imports from Cabul amounted during the ten months ended on the 31st of January last to only £187,074 (taking the rupee at two shillings), against £304,310 in the corresponding period last year and £176,938 in 1888-9. The exports from India to Cabul duringthese ten months were £59,594 this year, against £59,170 in 1889-90 and £48,122 in 1888-9. The fact is, therefore, that instead of increasing, as Sir James Fergusson supposes, the trade with Afghanistan is on the whole rather decreasing. It is not, of course, altogether of much importance, and indeed Sir James himself seems to admit that there are influences tending powerfully to reduce it. He says: "The causes which have combined to prevent the growth of trade continue to operate with increased intensity. Russian competition is keener, while the Russian fiscal restrictions against the intrusion of English and Indian goods from the East are increasingly severe. The transit duties levied by the Ameer are practically prohibitive of trade from the Indian frontier beyond the zone of Cabul, and latterly the effect of these heavy dues has been increased by relatively light dues imposed from Russian territory into Afghanistan. The revival of trade with Cabul is attributed by the local authorities of the Punjaub chiefly to the cessation of disturbances in the dominions of the Ameer, a circumstance which accounts for the larger trade done with Cabul in all the principal articles."

In view of the dubious outlook for the Indian and European—including the Russian—grain yield, the American prospects have an increased importance. "All the indication," says a New York paper, "point to an exceptionally large production of wheat in the United States—probably the largest in our entire history. And this means not only a heavy traffic for the railroads and good returns to the farmer, but it also means heavy exports, later accounts confirming fully the statements of poor crops abroad. Current estimates put the probable yield at between 530 and 540 million bushels, which would compare with the Agricultural Bureau estimate for 1890 of 399 million bushels. But suppose we place the yield at only 520 millions. Stocks of wheat will doubtless be down to low figures by the end of the fiscal year and need replenishing. On a very conservative estimate, however, it would seem that we ought to be able to spare 160 million bushels for export out of a crop of 520 million bushels. On that basis our exports would be larger than in all other years, barring only the fiscal years 1889 and 1891, in the one of which we exported 180 million bushels of flour and grain and in the other 186 millions. Of course, if under continued favourable conditions the crop should run above 520 millions—that figure now looking like the minimum,—to that extent the exports might be still further increased, every 10 millions increase in production adding 10 millions to the exports. At 550 million bushels we would have 190 million bushels for export, which would be in excess even of the exceptional exports of 1880 and 1881. It is only by making calculations and comparisons of this kind that we see how very encouraging the situation really is as the result of this promise of an excellent yield of the cereal."

With reference to the New Zealand goldfields, the mail advices from Auckland, dated May 22, say that the mining industry had been characterised during the month by nothing very special in the way of new finds, but on the whole the results of the operations in progress had been fairly satisfactory, and had encouraged hopes of "brighter times." During the month Mr. Seddon, the Minister of Mines, and Mr. Gordon, the inspecting engineer of the Mines Deparment, had visited the Thames and other mining districts of the peninsula officially, and during their stay many matters were brought under the Minister's notice with a view to the advancement of the gold-mining industry to all of which he promised to give the due consideration. Encouraging prospects were still being met with in the out-districts. The Waihi Gold and Silver Mining Company was keeping up its monthly yield of bullion, and when the additions to the plant are completed the yield will be greatly increased as the supply of good-grade quartz available is very large. The Crown mine at Karangahake had just been re-manned and at Waibrongomai operations had been resumed in the Colonist and New Find mines, so that improved returns from those districts were likely soon to result. In the Thames district the returns of gold from the principal mines had been of a very moderate character, but the prospects were such at to promise an improvement in this respect in a very short period of time.

We learn from Constantinople that M. Navon, the concessionaire for the Jaffa and Jerusalem railway, has also caused surveys to be made for a line between Alexandretta and Aleppo and from Tripoli to Damascus, and has applied for a concession. "M. Navon's demand," says the *Levant Herald*, "has been examined by the Council of Ministers, and submitted to the Seraskierate, whence it had been sent back again, with the approval of the War Office, when he left for Paris to preside over the administrative council of the Jaffa-Jerusalem railway. He telegraphed from Paris to announce the constitution of a company in view of his new concession, and, at the same time, stated that the caution money had been deposited. When he returned to Constantinople two weeks later, M. Navon found that he had to reckon with a number of competitors, who had applied for the same concessions to the Government. M. Navon, who referred to what he had already done towards obtaining the concession he demanded, was requested to present another demand, and this he did, promising, it is said, a profit of 500,000 francs to the Government. The rivals of M. Navon, who had deposited 300,000 francs at the Credit Lyonnais as caution money, and who had gone so far as to make proposals to the Navon group when that gentleman was in Paris, did not come to an understanding on the subject, among others the question of the kilometric guarantee, as proposed by them being unacceptable to M. Navon. At present M. Navon is pursuing his concession. M. Navon has the support of Messrs. Lebet and Deveaux. His deposit at the Bank of France amounts to one million and a half francs; and it is believed that in conformity with superior orders the Council of Ministers will examine his application."

The important feature in the general situation in the United States just now, the feature which "invests the future of trade with so much promise, and seems to set a limit on the duration of the adverse influences which have thus far controlled the course of business to a great extent," is, according to the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of June 13, the favourable outlook for the growing crops. With reference to the cotton crop, however, the quoted authority points out that the prospect at the moment was much less bright than at the corresponding date in previous years. But much must depend on future whether conditions and other influences, as the plant is yet only in the earlier stages of growth. As regards oat, also, the indications do not promise a very large crop. For barley the estimate of condition is high, and the acreage is larger than last year; and the same may be said for rye. The winter wheat crop may be regarded as almost assured, for in some sections harvesting has already begun, and, while the average of condition is now 96·6, in 1890 it was reported only 78·1. Moreover, the acreage is larger than last year, to the extent of 11¼ per cent. There is, moreover, an increase of 3·4 per cent. in the spring wheat area. In Kansas the increase in acreage is over 1,000,000 acres or 50 per cent.

There has been some excitement in financial circles owing to the renewed difficulties of Messrs. Murietta. You may remember that the firm was assisted by a number of guarantors, in a similiar way to Messrs. Baring. A few days ago it was discovered that, by reason of some unexpected developments of liability, the guarantee would be likely to fall short by more than a quarter of a million of the amount that had been offered. This circumstance gave rise to some very wild rumours, and when it became known that Sir John Pender had retired from one of the guaranteeing companies, because his co-directors wished still further to support the Muriettas, there was, at the close of last week, a decided feeling of alarm in the city, lest the house might not only be allowed to fall, but would bring a good many more with it. It is announced that the embarrassment of this firm has been successfully surmounted. According to one account Baron Hirsch has helped them out of their difficulties.

The new joint-stock banking company, Prescott, Dimsdale, Cave and Co., Limited, having decided that their London head-office should be at 50 Cornhill—the old house so long occupied by Dimsdale, Fowler and Co.—have, since the amalgamation, conducted their business at 52, Threadneedle Street, where Messrs. Prescott and Co. have been for more than a century. For a month or two workmen have been busy demolishing Dimsdale's old shop, and during that time have made some interesting discoveries. At a depth of about 18 feet some fragments of Roman pavement were unearthed, though not of any particular pattern or beauty. Still lower, at a depth of about 25 feet below the surface, two portions of Roman walls were discovered, joined in a sharp V-shaped angle. It was said on June 20, that a piece of Roman pottery had been found. Perhaps one of the most interesting finds of all, however, has been the sure signs of the bed of a stream or small river.

## VACCINATION AND LEPROSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Saturday's issue of your paper you say that "the anti-vaccination party, who are beginning to pay attention to India, and appear anxious to prove that leprosy is freely distributed in the lymph tube, will not find much to support their theory in the report of vaccination under the Bombay Government last year." Now let us see whether leprosy in India is not partly due to vaccination. Mr. William Tebb, who is President of the London Society for the Abolition of Compulsory Vaccination, and who has travelled in almost all the countries of the world for obtaining information on leprosy in connection with vaccination, has shown conclusively, from his personal investigation and from the testimony of medical experts, that leprosy is on the increase everywhere in consequence of vaccination. In a recent letter to me on the subject he writes as follows :—"From the result of my inquiries in various countries I have no doubt that the serious recrudescence of leprosy in India is in part due to the extension of vaccination."

A few opinions of medical men who have investigated the subject are as follows :—Dr. J. Bechtinger, of Rio de Janeiro, who has devoted 27 years to the study of leprosy in the West Indies, in the Sandwich Islands, in South America, India, and in British Guiana, says that "vaccination is responsible for a serious augmentation of leprosy in these countries." He has often been consulted by parents whose families are quite free from any taint of leprosy, which has been traced in the children to vaccination. Robert Francis Black, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin., who has resided at the port of Spain for 14 years, says that "he has seen children die of erysipelas due to vaccination, but that the greatest danger in the West Indies was the invaccination of leprosy." The opinion of Dr. Black was officially requested on the subject by Governor Robinson of Trinidad. The reply was as follows: "I beg to say for the information of His Excellency the Governor that my experience of leprosy agrees with the statement of Mr. W. T. Gairdner, M.D., LL.D. (Professor of Medicine in the University of Glasgow), contained in your circular, and that I am of opinion that the disease in question (leprosy) is communicable by vaccination, lymph from healthy vesicles only being used."

Dr. R. Hall Bakewell, Vaccinator-General of Trinidad, said before the Select Vaccination Committee of the House of Commons that he had seen several cases in which vaccination seemed to be the only explanation of leprosy, and further said that Sir Ronald Martin (who is a great authority on these points) agrees with him that leprosy arose from vaccination.

Dr. Hoggan says: "Taking all the factors into consideration, I hold that in the cases of leprosy I was then investigating, the disease was conveyed through vaccination." Dr. Charles E. Taylor says: "My own experience has compelled the conviction that leprosy has on numerous occasions been propagated by the vaccinator's lancet in these (Danish West Indies) islands. Children have been brought to me a year or two after vaccination who have shown unmistakable signs of leprosy, and whose parents assured me that such had never been in their family before. Dr. Clastor, in his report for 1887, says: "Another manner in which leprosy may be produced in the healthy with no taint is vaccination."

Mr. William Tebb, who has travelled over almost all the parts of the world for inquiring into the method and result of vaccination, has heard of injuries, fatalities and sometimes wholesale disasters to rich and poor occurring from every variety of vaccine virus in use. Among his informants were governors, consuls, professors of medicine and surgery, superintendents of leper asylums and small-pox hospitals, &c. He further says: "I have received several thousand written statements from parents who allege that their children have been seriously or fatally injured by vaccination."

Those who desire further information on this subject are referred to the following works :—'Leprosy in British Guiana,' by Dr. John D. Hills, F.R.C.S.; 'Leprosy in its Contagio-Syphilitic and Vaccinal Aspects,' by Dr. A. M. Brown; 'Vaccination brought Home to the People,' by Mrs. Wallace; 'The Question of Compulsory Vaccination, by C. Fox, M.R.C.S; 'Some Leading Arguments against Compulsory Vaccination.—Yours, &c.,

D. D. JUSSAWALLA.

Middle Colaba, 15th July 1891.

[We have omitted from our correspondent's letter several paragraphs which deal with the general question of vaccination, and have no direct bearing upon the relations between vaccination and leprosy.—ED., *B.G.*]

THE following is an extract from the Annual Report of the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Madras Army, dated April 23rd, last, on the horses of the 7th (Q. O.) Hussars :—"I have never seen, in the Army, better groomed horses with greater bloom on their coats, and all the signs of health, and just in proper proportion."

IT is a remarkable fact that of 167 deaths from small-pox in Rangoon last year, 108 were among the Hindus. Further, 57 Hindus died of cholera of a total of 98 victims. Since the Hindu inhabitants are but a minority in the city, it is fair to assume, in the words of a local paper, that "Rangoon owes most of its cholera and small-pox, as well as its high death rate, to imported Hindu coolies." The responsibility for this death-rate falls, however, none the less upon the Municipality. The Hindus are allowed, it appears, to live under disgracefully insanitary conditions, crowded by thousands in suburban swamps, with no check upon the disease-breeding habits in which the average coolie delights.

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## THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

(*Continued.*)

NEITHER must it be supposed that the solicitude of the Church is so occupied with the spiritual concerns of its children as to neglect their interests, temporal and earthly. Its desire is that the poor, for example, should rise above poverty and wretchedness, and should better their condition in life; and for this it strives. By the very fact that it calls men to virtue and forms them to its practice, it promotes this in no slight degree. Christian morality, when it is adequately and completely practised, conduces of itself to temporal prosperity, for it merits the blessing of that God Who is the source of all blessings; it powerfully restrains the lust of possession and the lust of pleasure—twin plagues, which too often make a man without self-restraint miserable in the midst of abundance; * it makes men supply by economy for the want of means, teaching them to be content with frugal living, and keeping them out of the reach of those vices which eat up not merely small income, but large fortunes and dissipate many a goodly inheritance.

Moreover, the Church intervenes directly in the interest of the poor, by setting on foot and keeping up many things which it sees to be efficacious in the relief of poverty. Here again it has always succeeded so well that it has even extorted the praise of its enemies. Such was the ardour of brotherly love among the earliest Christians that numbers of those who were better off deprived themselves of their possessions in order to relieve their brethren; whence *neither was there any one needy among them.*† To the order of Deacons, instituted for that very purpose, was committed by the Apostles the charge of the daily distribution; and the Apostle Paul, though burdened with the solicitude of all the churches, hesitated not to undertake laborious journeys in order to carry the alms of the Faithful to the poorer Christians. Tertullian calls these contributions, given voluntarily by Christians in their assemblies, *deposits of piety*; because, to cite his words, they were employed in *feeding the needy, in burying them, in the support of boys and girls destitute of means and deprived of their parents, in the care of the aged, and in the relief of the shipwrecked.*‡

Thus by degrees came into existence the patrimony which the Church has guarded with religious care as the inheritance of the poor. Nay, to spare them the shame of begging, the common Mother of rich and poor has exerted herself to gather together funds for the support of the needy. The Church has stirred up everywhere the heroism of charity, and has established Congregations of Religious and many other useful institutions for help and mercy, so that there might be hardly any kind of suffering which was not visited and relieved. At the present day there are many who, like the heathen of old, blame and condemn the Church for this beautiful charity. They would substitute in its place a system of State-organised relief. But no human methods will ever supply for the devotion and self-sacrifice of Christian charity. Charity, as a virtue, belongs to the Church; for it is no virtue unless it is drawn from the Sacred Heart of Jesus Christ; and he who turns his back on the Church cannot be near to Christ.

It cannot, however, be doubted that to attain the purpose of which we treat, not only the Church, but all human means must conspire. All who are concerned in the matter must be of one mind and must act together. It is in this, as in the Providence which governs the world; results do not happen save where all the causes co-operate.

Let us now, therefore, inquire what part the State should play in the work of remedy and relief.

By the State we here understand, not the particular form of government which prevails in this or that nation, but the State as rightly understood: that is to say, any government conformable in its institutions to right reason and natural law, and to those dictates of the Divine wisdom which we have expounded in the Encyclical on the Christian Constitution of the State. The first duty, therefore, of the rulers of the State should be to make sure that the laws and institution, the general character and administration of the commonwealth, shall be such as to produce of themselves public well-being and private prosperity. This is the proper office of wise statesmanship and the work of the heads of the State. Now a State chiefly prospers and flourishes by morality, by well-regulated family life, by respect for religion and justice, by the moderation and equal distribution of public burdens, by the progress of the arts and of trade, by the abundant yield of the land—by everything which makes the citizens better and happier. Here, then, it is in the power of a ruler to benefit every order of the State, and amongst the rest to promote in the highest degree the interests of the poor; and this by virtue of his office, and without being exposed to any suspicion of undue interference—for it is the province of the commonwealth to consult for the common good. And the more that is done for the working population by the general laws of the country, the less need will there be to seek for particular means to relieve them.

There is another and a deeper consideration which must not be lost sight of. To the State the interests of all are equal, whether high or low. The poor are members of the national community equally with the rich; they are real component parts, living parts, which make up, through the family, the living body; and it need hardly be said that they are by far the majority. It would be irrational to neglect one portion of the citizens and to favour another; and therefore the public administration must duly and solicitously provide for the welfare and the comfort of the working people, or else that law of justice will be violated which ordains that each shall have his due. To cite the wise words of St. Thomas of Aquin: *As the part and the whole are in a certain sense identical, the part may in some sense claim what belongs to the whole.*§ Among the many and grave duties of rulers who would do their best for the people the first and chief is to act with strict justice—with that justice which is called in the Schools *distributive*—towards each and every class.

But although all citizens, without exception, can and ought to contribute to that common good in which individuals share so profitably to themselves, yet it is not to be supposed that all can contribute in the same way and to the same extent. No matter what changes may be made in forms of government, there will always be differences and inequalities of condition in the State: Society cannot exist or be conceived without them. Some there must be who dedicate themselves to the work of the commonwealth, who make the laws, who administer justice, whose advice and authority govern the nation in times of peace, and defend it in war. Such men clearly occupy the foremost place in the State, and should be held in the foremost estimation, for their work touches most nearly and effectively the general interests of the community. Those who labour at a trade or calling do not promote the general welfare in such a fashion as this; but they do in the most important way benefit the nation, though less directly. We have insisted that, since it is the end of Society to make men better, the chief good that Society can be possessed of is Virtue. Nevertheless, in all well-constituted States it is by no means unimportant matter to provide those bodily and external commodities *the use of which is necessary to virtuous action.*‖ And in the provision of material well-being the labour of poor—the exercise of their skill and the employment of their strength in the culture of the land and the workshops of trade—is most efficacious and altogether indispensable. Indeed their co-operation in this respect is so important that it may be truly said that it is only by the labour of the working man that States grow rich. Justice, therefore, demands that the interests of the poorer population be carefully watched over by the Administration, so that they who contribute so largely to the advantage of the community may themselves share in the benefits they create—that being housed, clothed, and enabled to support life, they may find their existence less hard and more endurable. It follows that whatever shall appear to be conducive to the well-being of those who work should receive favourable consideration. Let it not be feared that solicitude of this kind will injure any interest; on the contrary, it will be to the advantage of all; for it cannot but be good for the commonwealth to secure from misery those on whom it so largely depends.

We have said that the State must not absorb the individual of the family; both should be allowed free and untrammelled action as far as is consistent with the common good and the interests of others. Nevertheless, rulers should anxiously safeguard the community and all its parts; the community, because the conservation of the community is so emphatically the business of the supreme power, that the safety of the commonwealth is not only the first law, but it is a Government's whole reason of existence; and the parts, because both philosophy and the Gospel agree in laying down that the object of the administration of the State should be, not the advantage of the ruler, but the benefit of those over whom he rules. The gift of authority is from God, and is, as it were, a participation of the highest of all sovereignties; and it should be exercised as the power of God is exercised—with a fatherly solicitude which not only guides the whole, but reaches to details as well.

Whenever the general interest or any particular class suffers, or is threatened with, evils which can in no other way be met, the public authority must step in to meet them. Now, among the interests of the public, as of private individuals, are these: that peace and good order should be maintained; that family life should be carried on in accordance with God's laws and those of nature; that Religion should be reverenced and obeyed; that a high standard of morality should prevail in public and private life; that the sanctity of justice should be respected, and that no one should injure another with impunity; that the members of the commonwealth should grow up to man's estate strong and robust, and capable, if need be, of guarding and defending their country. If by strike, or other combination of workmen, there should be imminent danger of disturbance to the public peace; or if circumstances were such that among the labouring population the ties of family life were relaxed; if Religion were found to suffer through the workmen not having time and opportunity to practise it; if in workshops and factories there were danger to morals through the mixing of the sexes or from any occasion of evil; or if employers laid burdens upon the workmen which were unjust, or degraded them with conditions that were repugnant to their dignity as human beings; finally, if health were endangered by excessive labour, or by work unsuited to sex or age—in these cases, there can be no question that within certain limits, it would be right to call in the help and authority of the law. The limits must be determined by the nature of the occasion which calls for the law's interference—the principle being this that the law must not undertake more, or go further than is required for the remedy of the evil or the removal of the danger.

Rights must be religiously

## SPORTING NOTES.

AMERICAN yachting circles are greatly excited over the achievements of the Gloriana, the new 46-foot cutter built by Herreshoff. They regard her as a yacht of a new type, capable of outsailing the fastest yachts of all other models. She has been tried in two races, says the New York correspondent of the *Daily News*, one with a light wind and a smooth sea, the other in a strong north-easter and heavy water. She won both so easily that there was no second. In reaching and windward work she is pronounced a wonder without a rival. It is acknowledged that the famous centre-board sloops Volunteer and Mayflower cannot approach her. She is a keel boat, not a centre-board, while the water line of 46 feet has an enormous overhang of 24 feet, mostly forward. Her most original feature is the bow, which is full and blunt, resembling the head of a shark. The load water-line is carried forward very full without a hollow, being quite convex clean to the stem. Aft it is carried back full, turning in a quick hard turn at the quarter. The fullness of the bow is carried above the water-line, and the frames of the forward overhang are quite rounding. Underneath she is cut away even more than the Thistle. Mr. Herreshoff's theory is that most of the water displaced goes underneath the boat, not along the sides, and he has made the curves below the water-line as easy as possible. The yacht carries about 4,000 feet of canvas.

The Leger is apparently regarded as a two-horse race, as it was three years ago, when Ayrshire, the favourite, ran nowhere, and Seabreeze, the second favourite, only just won from Chillington, whose name had scarcely been mentioned in the betting, and who would have been successful but for a mishap. Common, if he goes on all right, should win the Leger as easily as did Donovan, Ormonde, or Melton. It does seem, however, most idiotic to back any horse whatever for any race nearly three months before the day of running, at evens. If Mimi keeps well until Doncaster, she may "steady" Common in the betting, and in any case it is surely better to lay 6 to 4, or even larger odds on the Derby winner, when he is in the paddock on the day of the race, rather than to back him now at evens, with all the manifold risks of the intervening period to be chanced. The importance of Mimi's victories at Newmarket and at Epsom has been considerably exaggerated, for she has beaten nothing with any pretension to first-class form, putting aside Corstorphine and Haute Saone, both of which animals might just as well have been in their stables upon the Oaks day.

It is anticipated that Reverend will prove to be Common's most dangerous opponent at Doncaster, if M. E. Blanc now gives him the rest which he has so well earned. Reverend could undoubtedly have won the Grand Prix, but he was sacrificed to his stable companion, Clamart, and he is one of the very few horses in the Leger entry which is certain to stay the Doncaster course. Of course, the running of Reverend in the Prix du Jockey Club was a great deal too bad to be correct, like Gouverneur's ignominious performance at Newmarket.

Ermak has been backed for the Leger, but his running with Le Hardy at Chantilly proves him to be far inferior to Reverend, so that he can have no chance whatever at Doncaster. Gouverneur cannot stay the course, and if M. E. Blanc is wise he will start him against Mimi in the £6,000 race at Leicester, where the distance is an easy mile, which will suit him better than Reverend, and it is nonsense and rubbish to talk of running Gouverneur against Common at Sandown Park. The Leger favourite will not run again after the Eclipse Stakes until Doncaster, although he has engagements at Liverpool and at Derby.

The racing at Sandown did not have much effect upon the sale of the Queen's yearlings at Hampton Court on Saturday, June 20, for if the Prince of Wales and Prince Christian did not pay their usual visit to the Bushey Paddocks, this was not because they were at Sandown, and nearly all the *habitues* of the Hampton Court sale—such as the Duke of Westminster, Sir Robert Jardine, Sir Charles Palmer, Mr. Houldsworth, and Mr. Douglas Baird—were present. The Duke of Cambridge, whom one does not often see on these occasions, also put in an appearance for luncheon, and Lord Londonderry brought down a large party on his coach, including Lady Londonderry, charming as ever, Lady Dudley, Lady Cadogan, the successor of the popular "C" in the Viceroyalty of Ireland, the Hon. Luke White, and Lord Berkeley Paget. Another coach, well loaded, was that of the Duke of Portland, who gave up his box-seat during the progress of the sale to Lord Coventry, the Master of the Buckhounds, chatting with the Duchess of Portland, while his colleague, the Master of the Horse, was watching the progress of a rather slow sale.

The Duke of Cambridge and Lord Lascelles found coigns of vantage on the Benwinck coach, and it came as a surprise to find Lord Falmouth, who has not inherited his father's fondness for the thoroughbred, at the ring-side. Colonel Forester, in the absence of Lord Bradford, was looking after the latter's son-in-law, Lord Lascelles, who did not betray, however, any exuberant desire to bid in thousands, and a telegram for Lord Marcus Beresford returned to the place from whence it came, as the racing mentor of Herr Hirsch "was not." This, perhaps, was one reason why the biddings flagged a bit, for there was no approach to the 5,500 guineas, which the sister to Memoir made a twelve-month ago, and in these days of bid prices it was comparatively a come down when the top figure was only 2,460 guineas, for a St. Simon colt, which at a liberal computation, may be worth nearly half that sum. A sister to the most moderate Derby winner of recent years was well sold for 850 guineas, but some of the medium-priced lots, notably two fillies purchased by Lord Londonderry seemed to be well worth the money paid for them, and an average of nearly 350 guineas for twenty-one, if nothing like that obtained last year ought to have put Mr. Tattersal and Sir George Maude upon the best of terms with themselves and their customers.

The Stewards of the Jockey Club have wisely decided to sell the Exning Park Estate, near Newmarket, which was purchased by the Club a few years ago for £180,000—a most exorbitant price. The Club was warned at the time that it was desperate fatuity to buy such a property, and the results of the transaction have been most tragical, for the ownership of Exning has seriously crippled the Club, and large sums of money, which ought to have been spent on the races, have been diverted to the maintenance of this estate. *Mon Dieu, que les gens d'esprit sont betes!* was the saying of the Frenchwoman, and the usually shrewd men of business who arranged this purchase on behalf of the Jockey Club showed the truth of her remark in their conduct of the transaction.

There was then a notion that villas would be built upon that portion of the Exning property which adjoins the Heath, and that, inasmuch as these villas would command a view of important portions of both the trial-ground, and the running ground, the operations of the touts would be greatly facilitated. This idea, which for the time appeared to have deprived several active members of the Club of their reasoning faculties, was utterly chimerical, as the land in question was too remote from the town to be an "eligible building site," and there was no road to it. All well-wishers of Newmarket will hope to hear that the estate has been disposed of, and, certainly, there ought to be no difficulty in selling the manor house and park, for it is one of the nicest places in the district, and there is excellent shooting.

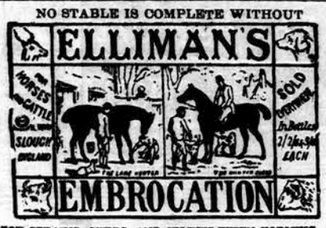
On June 24 "professor" Dalton, who has for some time been training for his cross-channel swim, attempted to swim from Dover to Ramsgate, a distance of some twenty-two miles, a feat which no one has achieved except the late Captain Webb. C. E. Fisher, of Harrow-on-the-Hill, who had challenged Dalton, went down unexpectedly and started with him. The temperature of the water was only 48 deg., and much too cold for long immersion, so that it was not surprising that both men failed to complete the task. When off the South Foreland, Dalton requested to be taken on board one of the accompanying launches, but Fisher held on until he got within about two miles of Deal, when he, too, was taken out almost paralysed with cold.

Competitors are more busy at Henley getting into form for the great regatta of the year. A correspondent, however, favors me with some hints on "How to win Henley," which I reproduce for what they are worth. "The shape, make, and lightness of our racing boats leave little room for improvement. How about the oars? They have all the old faults still. Excessive length and, by consequence, undue narrowness of blade mark them as much now, or very nearly so, as when I was a boy and tugged my way along the Isis as an 'undergrad.' I am old now, and these same crosses spoil me; but before I gave up the river I had a pair of sculls made to my fashion or fancy, and with them I did excellent work, and pulled many a better rower down.

As an instance of the increasing popularity of driving fours-in-hand in France, it may be mentioned, that in a few days a coach is to be started to run between Paris and Dieppe, doing the down journey one day and returning the next.

## NOTICES.


NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT




FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

**Remarks by Masters of Hounds.**

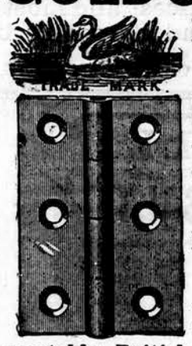
From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.
SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1889.
SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain. HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

GOLD & CO.'S

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ALL REQUIREMENTS FOR FRETSAWING.
LATHES OF ALL THE DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.
Sawing Machines, and all kinds of Tools.
Tool Chests completely fitted up
*Illustrated Catalogue (250 pp. and 600 drawings) sent post free on receipt of six stamps.*

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Representative—H. J. MARTYN, Jr., 2, Beach Street, Penang.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."
Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I new from all complaints am free.

*Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.*

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:
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PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
*Wholesale Rates upon Application.*

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EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

*"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, the flower of the flock."*

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!
BENGER'S
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.
FOOD

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

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Agents. {TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

"MOLLISCORIUM,"
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION,
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
may be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

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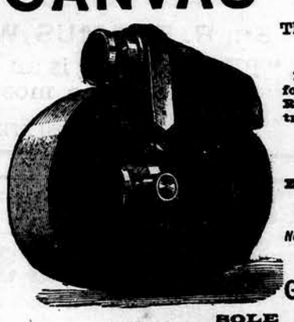

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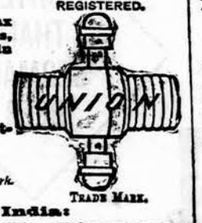
Made specially from long Irish Flax for the use of Fire Brigades, Mills, Railways, Ships, &c., and for use in tropical climates.
*It has the largest sale of any hose in the world.*
Extensively used by various Departments in H. M.'s Government.
*None Genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.*

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—
JOHN MORRIS & SONS, REGENT WORKS, MANCHESTER.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."
A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. TWELVE YEARS OLD AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
*The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.*

B.O.S.
BLENDED OLD SCOTCH
12 Years Old *** (Gold Capsule.)
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An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.* B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.
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The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.
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English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

THE
FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
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*Margarine Mixture.*
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
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FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE.
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

HAY'S
HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.
HAY'S
HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.
Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.
It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—
"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmacentical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*
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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.
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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.
EDWARD'S
HARLENE,
POSITIVELY FORCES
*Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,*
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
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AFTER USE.

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ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE

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White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.
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Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

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If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
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DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
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*For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.*
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The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
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Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
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**ALL ILLNESSES**
*for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the*
**Fucoglycine Gressy**
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
*Awarded various Medals*
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

**Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism**
Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

**LE PERDRIEL'S**
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
**Dr REBOULLEAU'S**
*THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER*
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
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**Chlorosis-Wasting diseases**
*Poorness of Blood*
No one should be without
**AROUD'S WINE**
of Iron, cinchona
*& of soluble meat*
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

**Brou's Injection hygienic**
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs.
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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*of Copaiba & tar*
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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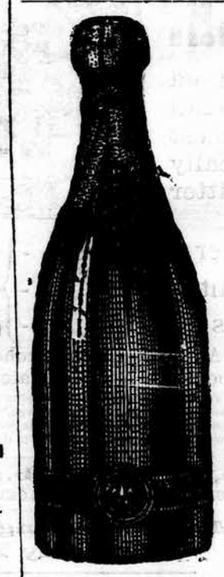
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
*Mention this Paper.*



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*DRY ELITE*
**CHAMPAGNE.**

This really excellent Wine is in increasing demand everywhere. It has but once to be tried to be always afterwards ordered.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Rs. 66 per dozen Quarts.
Rs. 69 per 2 dozen Pints.
*Sample bottle sent per V. P. P. free of Railway freight.*

**BASS GREEN DIAMOND**
LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.
**Purest and Lightest ALE extant.**

**STONE'S BOTTLING**
**BASS GREEN DIAMOND.**
Can be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, and of the principal dealers in India.

**BETTER THAN THE BEST.**

STANLEY CIGARS

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of

SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL
GARDEN-GROWN TOBACCOS.

These Tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no Cigars have ever been made that can equal the

**"STANLEY CIGARS."**
THEY ARE
THE FINEST IN INDIA.
*The most delicious made,*
A REAL LUXURY.

This is not an empty boast, as you will find by experience. Ask your Tobacconist for a box and you will be surprised to find that such good Cigars can be manufactured in India.

*They are made in Two Sizes.*

No. 1 per box of 100, Rs. 4 0
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Smoke no others.
*WHOLESALE & RETAIL,*
**FROM THE MANUFACTURER,**
**D. MACROPOLO,**
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

**HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.**
London, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, Santiago, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Edinburgh, &c.

**Pears' soap**
**FOR TOILET & NURSERY.**
*Specially prepared for the delicate skin of LADIES and CHILDREN and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer.*
REDNESS, ROUGHNESS & CHAPPING PREVENTED.
FAIR WHITE HANDS
BRIGHT CLEAR COMPLEXION
SOFT HEALTHFUL SKIN
Prof. Sir R. ERAMUS WILSON, F.R.S. *(Late President Royal College of Surgeons, England)*
"PEARS' SOAP is an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture, "and one of the most refreshing and agreeable balms for the skin."
REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

**IMPORTANT TO ALL.**

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"**
is absolutely necessary for the preservation of Health.

YOU cannot overstate its great value in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the groundwork of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver Complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle Laxative or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.

IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Biliousness. | Sick Headache. | Unnatural Excitement. |
| Mental Depression. | Giddiness. | Errors in Diet. |
| Skin Eruptions. | Liver Derangements. | Thirst, &c. |
| Constipation. | Feverishness. | Impure Blood. |

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

HEALTHY BILE.—When the liver is not making healthy bile, or insufficient quantity, the blood becomes impure—the groundwork of disease, and produces constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, headache, &c. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is the best remedy.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" *versus* BRANDY.—"There were a few attacks of mild dysentery, brought mainly on by ill-considered devotion to brandy, or biliousness produced by the same cause. For the latter we used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which is simply invaluable."—*Coral Lands*, Vol. 1.

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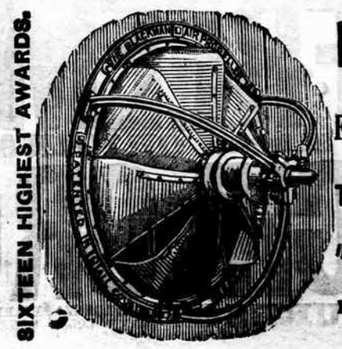

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